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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,384.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-39 P.M.				
11th Apr.	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10818		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6894
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	6505
23rd "	ARABIA	7908		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7887		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6619		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,748	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

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OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	19th June "

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D. BALDUINO	4,380	Maganzini	15th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	6,000	Belisio	13th May "

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Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 13th Apr.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DUMRA	1,695	Tues. 16th Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 10th Apr	6 p. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,093 tons, on MONDAY, 13th Apr., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Kanoor, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Amara and Baghdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "MAZAGON," 4,997 tons, sailing on or about 11th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.
S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,380 tons, sailing on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
9th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	8301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radossich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	8,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Beinars	27th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5795	N. Chersich	24th Apr. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*REICHSTAG	2100	Ibis	17th April
GODVERNEUR	3400	Barmeister	27th "
*KAISER	2880	von. Holdt	8th May.
†President	3400	Muhlbauer	18th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

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Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	536	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	579	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

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The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Glasgow	"	"	Apr. 28	"	May 19
City of Benares	"	Apr. 19	"	May 10	June 1
City of Calcutta	"	May 22	"	June 9	July 1
City of Karachi	"	June 4	"	June 22	July 15
Trafford Hall	"	June 22	"	July 10	Aug. 2
City of London	"	July 13	"	July 31	Aug. 23
City of Manchester	"	July 20	"	Aug. 8	Sept. 1
Merton Hall	"	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	"	Sept. 18
City of Calcutta	"	Aug. 22	"	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
City of Karachi	"	Sept. 8	"	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall	"	Oct. 12	"	Oct. 29	Nov. 22
City of Glasgow	"	Oct. 18	"	Nov. 5	Nov. 29
City of London	"	Nov. 7	"	Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1909
Merton Hall	"	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	"	Jan. 1
City of Calcutta	"	Nov. 26	"	Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi	"	Dec. 15	"	Dec. 31	Jan. 23 1909
Trafford Hall	"	Jan. 10	"	Jan. 26	Feb 20

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RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

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CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

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E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION OF JURYMEN is directed to the PRELIMINARY JURY LISTS published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of to-day.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said Lists should be sent in writing to the Acting Clerk of the Crown or the Undersigned, on or before the 15th Instant.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL, 1908.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, at 6 P. M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1908, at 6 P.M., to consider the question of the improvement and extension of the Club.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1908.

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"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD, available for Bachelors (Europeans). Terms, &c., on application to Box No. 670, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of a respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential, Apply Box No 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re. 1 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Re. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 497, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Japanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot., Rs. 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Re. 1 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LOST.—A Gold Safety Pin, at the Skating Rink, during Club Session, last Thursday. Finder, please return to Box No. 660, care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per cwt. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 53 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resh cuts of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press,

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATJAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Line. Apply BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office at Wai.

THE 4 CYLINDER BRITISH-BUILT HORBICK CAR is now being manufactured at almost the same price as the Single Cylinder Car. Call and see it at the Sole Agents Garage, HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11,6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Re. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE.—RE-ENGAGE-MENT by European Bandmaster with high testimonial, Apply Box No. 899, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN RATFIELD ; last seen at the recent Dog Show, here on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the Landed Property at Bank Street, Fort, advertised for to-day, has been POSTPONED, to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant.

AUCTION SALE of 400 Bales Broach Machine Ginned Good and Fine Cotton.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Lower Colaba, in the Juthas of Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co., and by their order, the following bales of cotton :—
On account and at the risk of Thakar Pragjee Dyal:—
100 bales Broach machine gin good cotton.
On account and at the risk of Marvari Soorajbhan Chandrabhan:—
100 bales Broach machine gin good cotton.
On account and at the risk of Marwari Sitaram Jovarmal:—
100 bales Broach machine gin good cotton.
On account and at the risk of Thakar Ebjee Oomersey:—
100 bales Broach machine gin good cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and the bales should be taken delivery of within next day.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :
Furniture such as cushioned sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, bedstead, cupboards, almira, chest of drawer, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, large size chatwood English safe.
One parcel of very amusing cinematograph films, about 3057 feet, of various subjects.
1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore hammerless gun, barrels choke by the known maker by D. and J. Fraser, in case.
By order of Messrs. B. H. Patuk & Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting dealer, Mr. Escofally Heptoola, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
4 pieces nickel skeleton open face watches.
2 pieces silver watches.
166 pieces ladies' electro gold plated hunting watches.
5 pieces electro gold plated hunting watches.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Piaryjan alias Oomraojan Barodawalee, consisting of gold ornaments such as rings, necklet, chain, tora, pata, wristlets, ear-rings, silver ornaments, watch-wearing apparel, silver case, &c.
By order of Mr. A. S. Narielwala and on account and risk of Messrs. J. Lee & Sons., England.
3 trusses English chrome picking bands.
AT 3 P.M.
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
One 14 16 H. P. 5 seated motor car Tope Tribune in thorough working order, new carburator.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 " " victoria.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.

SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned :
1—24 H. P. 4 Cylinder Darracq body Tonneau, complete with canopy to seat 5 persons and very roomy, maximum speed about 45 miles an hour, very little used and machinery in excellent condition and in thorough running order including sidebaskets.
1—5½ H. P. Single cylinder Geo. Richard Tonneau, to seat 4 persons, shop spoiled Machinery in good condition and running order.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "West View," Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba (near the Railway station and Tram Terminus) the valuable and artistic design polished teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts Breslauer and others, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas, and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble-top tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, handsome bedstead made to order, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrah, tiled top teapoys, hatstand, chest-of-drawers, Chubb's safe on stand, sweet toned walnutwood cottage piano, English ice-box with refrigerator, fancy table ornaments, marble clock, Jardiniers, satsuma jars, revolving bookstand, engravings and pictures, bead chicks, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated-ware, lamps, carpets, China matting, etc., the property of W. F. Bertram, Esq., proceeding home, and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SALE of Japanese Curios, at Century Building, will be continued TO-DAY, at 11 A.M., from lot No. 221.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND BUYERS.
SALE of Furniture, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite P. and F. High School.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and CO. will, on SUNDAY the 12th day of April, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Show Rooms of Messrs. M. Risbood and Co., 18 Gowalia Tank Road, the surplus stock in trade of their furniture consisting of elegantly designed single and double door and Chinese panel inlaid almirahs, side and centre tables, teapoys, bedsteads, plain and tapestry lined cushion seat chairs, sideboards, panel doors, cabinets, one cupboard with chest-of-drawers, combined pedestals for statues, jardiniers, screens, book cases, and similar other pieces of furniture made of the best seasoned teak and blackwood by Madrasi carpenters.
The furniture will be on view three days previous to sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOS.
Sale of old Chinese Embroidery work.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, a large collection of old and new Chinese embroidery work, consisting of table and teapoy covers, mantle pieces, bed covers, mandarim covers, cushion covers, silver large wall hanging and similar other silk and gold and embroidery work including yellow and red colour wall hangings, believed to be from the Chinese Imperial palace.

UNRESERVED SALE.
DECORATIVE AND OF USEFUL JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), to the highest bidder, without reserve, a consignment recently arrived of Japanese decorative articles, consisting of—vases, flower pots,

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 9.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	87 5/8	1/16	
3 do.	Rentes ...	96 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	100 15/16		1/16
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 13/16	1/8	
*Bar Silver in London ...		25 5/16		1/16
Do.	do. 3 months' hence	25 7/16		1/16
Do.	in New York ...	54 7/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	do do. Berlin.	20·42 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		3	since	19 Mar
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		1/8
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		1 7/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2		1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 23/32d.
* Closing tone of Silver:—Very quiet.

Council Bills:—
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.
Rs. 30,000 were allotted to Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...tts. 4,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 1,90,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots...	...	Easier and moderate business.		
Futures	...	...	...Steady	
East Indian ...		...	...Quiet,	
Manchester ...		...	...Quiet,	
Total Sales	...	...	...7,000	
Sold on Speculation and for Export..			...500	
Imports	...	...	...3,000	
Mid-Americans	...	...	...5·63—10	
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...			7 15/16	unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·23 —04	5·23 —04	5·23 —04	5·22 —04	5·17 —04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	
5·13 —03	5·08 —03	5·05 —03	5·04 —03	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	20,000	bales
Do. do. last year...		13,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000	,,
Do. to Continent ...		21,000	,,

Spot Cotton—10·05 unchanged.

Futures—Month of May 9·38+08 } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on unfavorable weather reports.
Do. do. July 9·43+06 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 3/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May 9·76+05
Do. do. July 9·66+04
Closing Tone of Futures,—Easy.

SEEDS.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—47 1/4 April-May—Havre—Value—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchanged.

Sugar:—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 14s. 1 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Rs	1,000	Dubai	Bulimba	M Mackenzie and Co
2 Bundles Rs ...	4,000	Bushire		
1 Bundle Rs	800	Linga		
1 Bundle Rs	1,800	Dubai	do	M A Pickrey
6 Packages Sovs	60	Koweit		
Gold Coins ..	338			
Rupees	10,352			
8 Packages Rs..	16,400	Bahrein	do	Sundry Importers
7 Packages Sovs	195	Linga		
Gold Coins	788			
Rupees	11,753			
2 Bundles Sovs	2,970	Muscat	do	O Dwarkadas
Rupees	6,030			
2 Bundles Rs....	4,040	do	Kola	Comptoir National
1 Box Sovs	1,477	Hodeida	Neidenfels	O Heerjee
Gold Coins ..	5,423			
8 Bundles Gold Coins	416	Linga	Naseri	Sundry Importers
Rupees	11,584			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING. | 9TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. ,, 26th ,,
Bank of Bombay..... 7 per cent. ,, 26th ,,
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. ,, 11th Feb.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
There is practically no change to report in this market. Tenders have been sent in to-day for the bills, at 1s. 4 29/32d. on demand, on the Secretary of State, but the amount taken has not been reported. There has been a moderate demand for Bank bills for the mail at 1s. 3 7/8d., but the enquiry for telegraphic remittance has been very trifling at 1s. 3 27/32. Very few bills are offered but Banks are not buying under 1s. 4 1/32d. 3 months' sight Credits. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight		1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		168
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		139 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		186 1/4

Government Paper.

The Market opened to-day at 96 11-16 for ready and the settlement and a small business has been reported. Towards the evening Calcutta rates filtered through and when it became known that their Paper Market was easier, the local Bazaar was inclined to sell and rates closed quiet at 96 5-8.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	96 10
1st Settlement	,,	96 10

Bullion:—
On Wednesday the Bar Silver market in London closed 1/16 down at 25 5/16 ready and 25 7/16 for delivery forward in two months, the New Market being 1/8 lower at 54 7/8. The local market is slightly easier, the quotation for ready bars closing at 65¼ ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver as Bar—Ready	65	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The market opened quiet with prices slightly easier, but business continues slack there being little or no demand. Exporters are quiet and in the bazaar there is no definite tendency one way or the other, but on the whole a bullish feeling prevails though buyers are hesitating. There was some enquiry for fine M. G. Bengals this afternoon and prices are steadier.
In ready cotton only a small business was reported at Colaba.
QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	260	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	215	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	210	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	205	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	204/5	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	197	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ,,	197	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	184/5	,,
Good Bagalkot Bijapur H. G.	216	,,
Good Westerns	219	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	240	,,

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone...	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales
Total Imports	2,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices:—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
5·26 —03	5·26 —03	5·26	5·25	5·20
S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	
5·16	5·11	5·08	5·07	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is steady with a better enquiry. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 7 0 to Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
May ... ,, 8 14 0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing. We quote:—
Brown Cawnpore Ap.May... Rs. 9 8 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat ,, ... ,, 10 3 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market is firmer with a better demand, and prices are stiffer. We quote:—
Muggy... ... ... Rs. 55 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... ... ,, 57 8 0
,, Secunderabad ... ,, 56 0 0

Poppyseed:—
Ap.May... ... ... Rs. 11 6 0 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed:—
Ready... ... ... Rs. 32 4 0
May ... ... ,, 32 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—
Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed:—
Rs. 5 10 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Groundnuts—
Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—
White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 4 6 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,377	1/2
India	61	1/2
Indian Specie Bank	54	

Mills:—

David	372	1/2
Kohinoor	720	
Maneckji Petit	3,175	

Miscellaneous:—

Alcock Ashdown and Colls	8	
& W Co.	300	
The Bombay Electric Supply & Tram Pref.	157	Pref.
Bombay Steam Nav., Ordinary	267	1/2
Marcks and Co.	131	
Telephone Co.	38	

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	555	
Amritsar-Patti	112	1-2
Tapti-Valley	432	1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	4,989 bales.
Wheat	6,496 cwts.
Linseed	4,918 ,,
Rapeseed	12,582 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,274 ,,
Poppyseed	845 ,,
Groundnuts	771 ,,
Castorseed	5,805 ,,
Rice	20,030 ,,
Myrabolams	9,887 ,,
Cottonseed	14,441 ,,
Mowraseed	3,818 ,,
Gram	1,313 ,,
Joowar	1,767 ,,
Maize	nil

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th April 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mt
Turkey	8	4	10 a m	14	30
Teheran	9	2	0 p m	0	35
Suez.....	9	2	0 p m	0	49

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08.)

All Classes of telegrams for Burma are liable much delay due congestion (2-4-08.)

Owing to the great congestion of traffic in several of the largest offices, telegrams of all classes will be liable to serious delay. The public are advised not to tender "deferred" messages for the present (4-4-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted (6-4-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanbari interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Kanbari and Bangkok (6-4-08.)

Bhamo route to China right (9-4 08.)

Turkish route right (9-4-08.)

The public are advised that none but urgent messages can be accepted till further notice, owing to several of the operators having gone on strike; and to a continued congestion of traffic (9-4-08).

It is not unlikely that the Steam Tramway up to Matheran will greatly help to popularise it, and probably in view of this "The Rugby Guide to Matheran," a cheap but excellent and handy little book, has just been published from the the "Deccan Herald" Press. It contains brief information regarding the hill, its scenery, birds, and flowers, a guide to the different "points," walks, rides, and a quantity of miscellaneous items regarding this delightful health resort. It is well and brightly written by a distinguished gentleman who knows every inch of the ground.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LONGDEN—April 2, at Jullundur, the wife of Major A. B. Longden, 37th Dogras, of a son (prematurely).

DEATH.

LONGDEN—April 2, at Jullundur, John the infant son of Major and Mrs. A. B. Longden.

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SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE	1½ oz. bottle	1 0
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CHIRETTOVIN.....	per 24 ,, ,,	2 8
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This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.
CHIRETTONES.—Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettone in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

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CHIRETTONES—Antemalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antemalarial Pills)	Bottle of 25	0 12
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 5-45m., 8-15a. Low water, 1-18m., 0-12a.
Bank Holiday.
Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.
P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with the English mails of the 27th ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m.
The Orient Theatre Company, office of Sir D. M. Petit, 5 p.m.
Opening by H. E. the Governor of the Exhibition of Mr. R. Samuel's paintings, School of Art, 5-45 p.m.
Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23-3m. p.m.; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, April 11.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Motor Union annual meeting and Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8 and 9 p. m. respectively, Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water 7-52m., 9-5a.; Low water, 2·24m., 1-38a.
Sunday, April 12.—Palm Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 9-0m., 9-42a. Low water, 3-7m., 2-39a.
Monday, April 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 9.46m., 10-12a. Low water, 3-42m., 3-23a.
Tuesday, April 14.—Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, special general meeting, 6 p. m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 10-22m., 10-39a. Low water, 4-12m., 4-9a.
Wednesday, April 15.—Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, annual meeting, Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Islam Gymkhana, annual general meeting. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Bombay Ice manufacturing Company, 16-17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, last performance, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 56m. High water, 10-56m., 11-5a. Low water, 4-40m., 4-47a.

Nothing dies, nothing can die. No idlest word thou speakest but is a seed cast into time, and grows through all eternity.
—*Carlyle.*

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—The Annual Meeting will be held on Friday, the 10th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Elphinstone High School.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Moyari Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow Saturday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5 p. m, the same day.

BANDMANN COMPANY.—As will be seen from our Advertisement columns this Company will perform "Old Heidelberg," again, next Monday by special request. The performance on Tuesday will be for Mr. Cotur's benefit and on Wednesday for Miss Hamer's benefit, when "Alice sit-by-the-fire" will be staged.

THE EXTENSION OF BOMBAY.—A public meeting of the landowners, ratepayers and residents of the Mahim Woods will be held at the Dr. Antonio Da Silva's School, Dadar, on Sunday the 12th of April at 4 p. m. (S. T.) to vote a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay against any scheme for the compulsory acquisition of the Woods.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Narayan Rao of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Govind Tukaram, a Hindu fitter, with offering for encashment a currency note of Rs. 500, having reason to believe the same to have been fraudulently obtained. The evidence showed that the accused was arrested by a police havildar on the 3rd instant near a borah's shop where the accused offered the note for encashment. Being questioned as to how he came by it the accused said he found it lying near the Floral Fountain. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 100; and it was ordered that the note be proclaimed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Inverarity continued yesterday the cross-examination of Rahimtoola Gangi.

Have you brought your books? No. Because they are lying under my goods and I cannot remove them unless the goods are removed.

What sort of goods are lying there? Chimneys and jars.

How long would it take to remove them? About fifteen days.

Continuing witness said that there was an entry in his book regarding the payment of chandraki, but he did not know if there was anything connected with Dassoon. He did not know if Jalal Shah or Shabuddin Shah was dead at the date of that entry.

Under what will were those payments made? I believe under Hirabai's will.

Hirabai died about 6 years before the date of that entry? May be so.

With regard to the the entry of Rs. 6 to Sultan Saheb, witness said that it was paid to the present Aga Khan. Witness did not know why the name was not written as Aga Khan. There were suits in connection with his trust. He was charged with not having carried out the trusts of Hirabai's will. At that time his firm was indebted to the trust more than Rs. 10,000 which amount he paid to the receiver. He said it might be that in the plaint he had described himself as belonging to the Ashnasharee Sect.

In respect of the entry of Rs. 100 paid to the son of Jangi Shah, witness said that it was a payment made under the will of Kesabai. It was so stated in the entry.

Regarding the entry of Rs. 25 to the Pir, witness said that the Pir mentioned was Aga Muhamad Sultan. In another entry, the Pir mentioned was the same person. He was not present at the time when those payments were made.

Questioned as the entry of Rs. 66 which amount was placed before Akbar Shah and Sultan Mohamad, witness said that the entry was a mistake in so far as the two names were not entered. The latter was a boy then. He was not grown up. The money that was placed in the saucer before Akbar Shah was intended for himself; so also the money placed before Aga Khan, and they could do with that as they liked.

Have you got the Trust deed with you? No I have lost it. I have lost it in the City Improvement Trust.

Did you ever hear of the Khoja Succession Bill? I have never heard of it.

Did you hear of the petition sent by your old Jamat with reference to that Bill? I do not know.

Were you aware that the Khojas were described in that petition as the Shiah Imami Ismailis and Shiah Ismailis? I do not know.

Continuing witness said that he cannot explain why the old Jamat had sent that petition. He never heard of the Shiah Imami Ismailis until the board was put up in the Jamat.

Do the Sunnis say Ziareth in your Jamat if they attend there? Sunnis do not attend our Jamat.

Continuing witness said that the "Samarchanda" was not an Ashnasharee ceremony. He knew Madwani Doona. It was a Doowa performed at the time of the marriage. It was not an Ashnasharee ceremony. These were performed at the old Jamat, as long as he could remember.

Are there entries of Samarchanda payment in the books of your firm? I believe there may be entries.

Here an entry was shown to the witness and he said he did not remember the name of the dead relative in respect of which this payment was made.

Continuing witness said that he did not remember the certain words repeated at the Madwani Doowa. He did not know if that was the custom in the old Jamat to recite those words on marriage occasion when hands were joined.

Did the members of your new Jamat make any offerings to Aga Khan? No.

You no longer look upon him as your Pir? No.

Continuing witness said that he considered Aga Khan as Pir down to the time he had seceded. Till the moment he had seceded, he had no thought of ceasing to regard Aga Khan as a Pir.

The next witness examined by Mr. Bahadurji was Fazilbhoy Jummabhoy Lalji.

What are you? I am a merchant, in partnership with my uncle and brothers.

Is your firm carrying on large business? Yes. We carry on large business in grain, sugar, etc.

You are also commissariat contractors? Yes.

You are a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay? I am a member since the last 20 years.

Continuing witness said that he and his father belonged to the Khoja Ismaila Jamat till 1901. When his father was alive, he paid the Jamat dues and after his death, witness paid the customary dues.

Why were these customary dues paid? They were paid for the benefit of the Jamat, its expenses, and thereafter for the maintenance of Aga Khan's family.

Continuing witness said that members of family had to be maintained on religious merit. Prior to 1901 he was a Shiah Ismaili Khoja. There was no difference in faith between the Ashnasharees and the Ismaili Khojas.

The Judge: Do you know what Ashnasharees mean? Believers in twelve Imams.

The Judge: Do the Khoja Ismailis believe in the same? Yes. To the best of my knowledge.

Mr. Bahadurji: When you say then is no difference between your faith and the old jamat why do call them Khoja Ismailis and you Ashnasharees? There was created change, three or four years before our secession, which we did not like. Besides that on the 14th January 1901 a notice was published by the Ismaili Khoja Panchibhoy and we seceded. His uncle Abdullabhoy Lalji was in the new Jamat. At the time when he was in the old Jamat, he looked upon Aga Khan as a Sayyid and Pir.

The Judge: You will not call him an Hassar Imam? He was not an Hassar Imam.

Witness said that he had seen many times Akbar Shah and other members of the family receiving money from members of the old Jamat. Twenty-five years ago his cousin had married and on that occasion his uncle gave Meharmani to Aga Hassan Ali, Akbar Shah, Ali Shah or Shabuddin Shah. They came to the house of the witness when he saw his uncle placing before each of them some money which was removed by the Kamaris or the manager. He had kissed the hand of other Aga Khans' hand but not the present Aga Khan's hand. On these occasions, money was placed before their feet. He had kissed the hand of Akbar Shah, Jenghi Shah and Shabuddin Shah. On these occasions he placed money before them.

The Judge: Have you seen anybody kissing the Aga Khan's hand? Yes.

The Judge: What is the object of kissing hands?

Witness: We were taught from childhood to kiss the hands of Sayyids and we are doing so.

Continuing witness said that he used to say Ziareth when he attended the Majlis of Imam Hussain. Mullahs would say and he would join them. He attended Casum Nanji's Majlis and several other "Mefils." Several Khojas present there also took part in it. Mefils were constituted of several members who would subscribe towards the Majlis. Witness said that last year he attended the Majlis held in the Khoja Mulla house of Ludhabhai Ibrahim by his son Gulam Hussain Ludhabhai Ibrahim.

The Judge: Is he an Ashnasharee?

Witness: He is not in the Ashnasharees Jamat.

Invitations were issued for these Majlis and they were mostly attended by Khojas and few others. At the Majlis mentioned above, witness said that along with him there were present many others, some of whom were then named by him. They were Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and his son Fazilbhoy and others.

The Judge: What is this Majlis for?

Witness: These Majlis were for Imam Hussain. Here the chivalry or Kissa of Imam Hussain was recited.

Continuing witness said that after the Majlis was over, Ziareth was said. Ziareth referred to all the twelve Imams, but it was recited shortly naming only three Imams. Witness said he did not know what the Gnans were. He cannot read or write Sindhi. He attended other Majlis of Imam Hussain at Kakibhai Hemani on the 7th night of the last Moharrum. There were present Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Shivji Nathu, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, all belonging to the old Jamat. There were about fifty Khojas present on the occasion.

Why are the old Jamat called Khoja Ismailis? Because our Aga Khan was a descendant of Ismail. We were followers of Aga Khan and so we were named after that.

Continuing witness said that after he had seceded he had looked upon Aga Khan only as a Sayyid. Witness said that he believed that the first Aga Khan was an Ashnasharee because he was leading Khojas to Nimaz. He said that the second Khan had observed the same faith. Questioned as to the faith of the present Aga Khan, witness said he did not know.

When the Commission was executed in this case, did you go with Koochukahab to get evidence? No.

Were you at Broach, Cairo and Mandevi in March and April 1907? I was there in February on the wedding of the heir apparent of the Rao of Cutch.

Did you collect evidence for Koochuksha in Kutch? No.

Did you see Sachudin Nanji at Bhuj?

I might have seen him. He is my relation.

The Judge: when I get a witness like you I don't hope to get an answer in "might or might not."

Does your firm subscribe to the costs of the suit? No, Did you subscribe individually? No.

Did your Jamat subscribe? No.

Where does the money come from? I do not know.

Are you one of the principal leaders of the New Jamat? I am one of the leaders.

Your firm a joint family firm? Yes.

Continuing witness said that he had got the books of the firm for the last 14 years. His family was always Ashnasharees. He did not recollect what was the largest amount he had paid to Aga Khan. He had got the books before 1901. During the last fourteen years he had not paid any sum to the members of the Aga Khan's family. Witness, some 22 years ago, paid money to the members of the Aga Khan's family and kissed their hands. He paid money to Akbar Shah about 25 years ago. Witness said he had no entry in his books, but in making these payments he intended that they should be for the benefit of Aga Khan's family. After the death of his father he was busy and so did not attend the Jamatkhana. His father attended Jamatkhana occasionally. Witness said that Khojas had a special prayer and which Doowa was not recited by Ashnasharees. Witness said that he never heard the Doowa recited in the Jamatkhana.

Why did you not go to the Jamatkhana? It was my wish.

Did your uncles ever attend the Khoja Doowa? No.

The Judge: You never went to Jamatkhana at all? Never, except on occassions of death.

Did you hear of the Talsufra? I have heard of it, but never attended it.

Continuing witness said that he took part in "ghat pat" while he was a boy under ten years of age. Afterwards he did not take any part. Witness said it was contrary to the belief of the Ashnasharees that Ismail was the Imam who succeeded Jaffer Saduck.

Here a Doowa was shown to the witness and he said that one reciting this could not be an Ashnasharee.

Witness said he did not remember how much money was given to the Jamatkhana by himself and by the members of his family.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided at a sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday; and the following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury.

THEFT OF A SHAWL.

Narayen Krishna, an old offender, was charged with the theft of a shawl, the property of Bhailal Harilal, risiding in Dady Sett Agiary Lane. The accused entered the complainant's room in broad daylight, and was walking away with a shawl when he was arrested. The accused was unanimously found guilty; and he also admitted seven previous convictions. He Lordship sentenced accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY AND MOHURRUM RIOTING.

Wazir Mahomed, Abdul Kadar Guljar, Fakir Mahomed Ibrahim, Abdul Reheman Dost Mohomed, Oomer Alli, Subdar Peerbux, and Muhomed Essack, eight accused, were charged with rioting on the afternoon of the 13th February last at Bhendy Bazar. The rioters who were Sunnis, were armed with sticks. They went about the Bhendy Bazar Road, shouting aloud "Hai Husain."

They proceeded towards the shop of a Borah named Tajbhoy, a sweetmeat seller, who, on seeing the approach of the rioters, closed his shop and went upstairs. They broke open the shop, destroyed the goods in the shop, and set fire to it. The police interfered. A havildar, who appeared on the pot, was assaulted and knocked down; and as he lay on the ground, they again assaulted him and tried to throw him into the fire; but he was luckily rescued in time. Two other police constables were seriously assaulted and received grievous injuries. When the riot was quelled, the accused were arrested. Mr. Binning was then about to call his witnesses.

Mr. Wadia argued that the prosecution ought to state to the jury what the common object of the assembly was, in order to enable the accused to make their defence.

Mr. Binning: I may at once state that the common object of the assembly was to wreak vengeance on the Shiahs.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. Several witnesses were examined to describe the consequences of the fire in the Borah complainant's shop, and to identify the accused as being present among the rioters who assaulted the police witnesses.

The Court then adjourned until 10-30 a.m. to-day.

IT is not yet possible to say, how soon the Calcutta Improvement Scheme will be brought into force, as the Bengal Government have still to report upon the details, and will have to introduce legislation to give effect to the proposals announced by Sir Harvey Adamson, at the Budget debate, as having been generally sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Such legislation will necessarily take some time, as it has to be approved by the Secretary of State, as well as by the local authorities.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 7, was 1,244, giving a death-rate of 64·45 per annum per thousand as against 71·26 the corresponding period of last year, and 110·40 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 56

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The Bombay Gazette.
FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1908.

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

THOSE concerned in the protection of children in this country would do well to peruse an article written for the *Manchester Guardian* by Mr. Percy Alden, M. P., Honorary Secretary of the Settlements Association, on the subject of the State as over-parent in Hungary. In the ideal commonwealths the children were made the direct charges of the State, but such an arrangement is entirely impracticable in this work-a-day world, where sentiment sometimes strangles commonsense and where considerations of finance interpose between what the State might, and what the State will, do. Mr. Alden considers that perhaps the finest index of the civilisation of a nation is the treatment which it bestows upon its children, and in this respect Hungary takes a foremost place. Indeed, he holds that its example has a special interest at the present time when a comprehensive measure for the protection of children has been introduced to Parliament. It has a special interest to us in India, too, for whatever may be attempted here—except in so far as concerns child-widows and the dedication of children to immorality—is practically certain to follow, generally, the lines of English legislation. Under the Hungarian plan—the Szell system, as it is termed—the cost at the present moment is less than a hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum, and of this not less than a hundred and thirty thousand is spent on the children themselves, the full cost per child being less than half the amount required to maintain an English Poor Law child. Even after making due allowance for the greater economy possible in Hungary and for the lower standard of living, it is a proof, if proof were needed, that the best possible method is not necessarily the most costly. Mr. Alden strongly advocates the adoption of some such method as applies in Hungary to England, "for if it were possible to deal with the thousands of children who are at present in our workhouses, Poor Law Schools and other large institutions in some such wise and economical fashion, there would not only be an immense saving effected, but the probability is that the children so trained and cared for would become a still more valuable asset to the nation and to the Empire."

M. Kolomon Szell, the Hungarian Home Secretary, is the author of the system which works so well in his country. Being of opinion that the State could do more efficiently and economically what the philanthropic societies had undertaken, he laid it down that the State must actually feed, house and clothe the children who could not otherwise be properly cared for, and a State Refuge Bill provided for the cost—this without interfering in any way with the operations of existing institutions. At first seven was the age limit up to which the destitute children were taken and cared for, but this was not sufficient, so an additional Act was passed, by the provisions of which the State took charge of all deserted children up to the age of fifteen unless they were in orphanages or similar institutions, but the cost of maintenance of children over seven years of age devolved upon the local authorities. As Mr. Alden describes the system, the State Department, with its head-quarters at Buda Pesth, has charge of all the children in Hungary, and whether they be rich or poor, they are entitled to protection against cruelty or neglect. The philanthropic societies are all federated and work side by side with the State Department to ensure the carrying out of the various Acts and to safeguard the work of the system in each district. Hungary is divided into eighteen districts, in each of which there is a State Children's Refuge. Each district has its Children's Law Court for the guardianship and protection of children who are under the care of the State. The business of this Court is to see that the interests of each child are safeguarded, and to follow its career. If it be proved that a father has neglected his child he is deprived of his rights of parentage and the child is sent to a refuge. Moreover, the defaulting parent is punished. Infants, who have been deserted, or whose parents may be in hospital or prison, are lodged in the refuge, and the same with a child whose parents proved incapable of supporting it. To the possible objection that this is all reckless State interference, Mr. Alden replies that it is in reality a wise and far-seeing expenditure of money. Wherever there are relatives who are able to assist they are expected to defray the cost of maintenance and they can be punished for refusing to do so or for attempting to evade the law. Where there are no relatives or none able to defray the cost the State does not hesitate in any way to take full responsibility.

From the refuges the children are sent out and boarded out in the homes of peasants and in villages specially chosen for the purpose. Their villages become children's colonies, also under the supervision of the State which provides the means of education and sees that the schools are properly managed. If the village authority fails to comply with regulations it is struck off the list—not only a loss of honour, but also a loss of money, for the peasants in these villages benefit naturally by the small sum which is paid for the care of the child. A village to be selected must have a fairly good climate and plenty of open space for playgrounds, while the foster-parents must be able to maintain the children in comfort, and not merely use them as a source of profit. Another condition is that each village should have at least thirty women in it capable of acting as foster-parents. These peasants or artisans must have a cottage of their own, and not live in one room. Wherever a peasant has a cow of his own he is more likely to receive a child than if he had not. It follows that the wife or widow must look after the child herself, and must not hand it over to anyone else. If the treatment of the child is certified by the inspector and by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee to be good, after three years the foster-parent receives a present from the Home Secretary and a certificate of good conduct. The system has now been at work for four years, and although that time may not be quite long enough to reveal all its defects, it has at least served to prove its advantages. The whole of the children at present under the guardianship of the State is shown to be less than 30,000, and a very large percentage of these would have to be cared for in any case, either by some society or by the nation. It was also thought that illegitimate children would become more common when the restraint of prudence was removed, but as a matter of fact the statistics of the refuges prove that the number of illegitimate children has decreased by seven per cent. and the death-rate amongst such children has also been sensibly reduced, while the general infant mortality is higher by nearly four per cent than the death-rate prevailing amongst infants in charge of the State, notwithstanding the fact that the State children are for the most part the sons and daughters of the poorest and most unfit.

A RATIONAL MOTOR CAR.

THERE are few people who, judging by their past experience of costly and well designed vehicles, can say that the motor car is beautiful. There is a standard of beauty that applies exclusively to prize bull-dogs, which might give the motor car a chance, but on the whole it might claim relationship more appropriately with a steam tug or a shunting locomotive than with any other vehicle used for pleasure. It was certain that, sooner or later, a revulsion in public taste would take place, people would realise that to buy a touring or racing automobile for every-day work in a town would be as absurd as to use a race horse in a hack victoria. During the past six years the Holmsman buggy automobile has been making its way in public favour and proving that the solid rubber-tyred wheels of an ordinary vehicle are not only perfectly comfortable, but safer and much cheaper than the pneumatic wheel. With a moderate increase of strength in the framing the light American buggy supports easily all the stress and vibration of an internal combustion engine; it can work in snow of a depth which would arrest any automobile of the usual make, it does not skid, and it raises no more dust than any victoria. Steering is effected as usual through the front wheels, and both hind wheels are driven by chain on a sprocket, four-fifths the size of the wheel, which relieves the hubs and undue stresses. The buggy, which carries two persons, has a hood and apron suited for all weather and is sold at a price that makes it very popular among American farmers and business men. Beyond certain indications of machinery beneath it, the vehicle looks like any other buggy from which the shafts have been removed. When made to suit the gauge of tramways and with tyres wide enough not to engage in the rails, it can use the lines when open with a saving of fuel and gain of speed. A purchaser of the Holmsman buggy after using it over 200 miles of American roads, which, as a rule, are much inferior to those leading from Bombay to Poona, says of it: "I had no tyre troubles; no water troubles, because none were possible, no skidding on wet and slippery roads; no trouble from raising dust." The large wheels equalise many of the irregularities of the road and good springs do the rest. In a test of endurance the buggy was run over a pile of loose timber with a slope of one in three and three-quarters, and it ran in snow which nearly reached the hubs. Such a vehicle will do much to popularise the automobile; its low price brings it near the cost of an ordinary buggy and horse, and its immunity from many of the risks of the ordinary type will reduce current expenses. It was only when bicycles were imported into India at about Rs. 80 each that the great demand for them began. The same increase in business may be expected when the cheap and reliable automobile arrives. Hitherto the motor car has been used only by wealthy or, at least, well-to-do people, but the time approaches when it will come within the reach of all who can afford a horse and dog-cart. The increase in the use of the automobile will be accompanied in India as elsewhere by a further rise in the price of petrol, and it is already time for the Motor Union to discuss the question of the supply of fuel. Recent experiments with denatured alcohol have made it quite certain that, in many parts of the world, alcohol mixed with water will replace petrol as fuel in internal combustion engines. In a recent article in *Cassier's Magazine* the consumption of alcohol to produce a brake horse power per hour is reported to be reduced to 0·12 pound. The mixture of water reduces noise and prevents deposits in the engine. Alcohol is far less dangerous to store and to transport than petrol, and the vast supplies of material in India which may be converted into alcohol offer a very tempting enterprise to any one who will take the production of industrial alcohol in hand. The American Government has so far encouraged the industry as to engage its Agricultural Department in the preparation of a report on all the alcohol-producing plants in the world—a work of very great interest which should be of value in India as a guide to distillers.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

IT is hard to apportion sympathy correctly in the troubles which are disorganising the Telegraph Department, though the blame can readily be laid at the right door. The trouble is really an old one, for it has long been recognised that the system was antiquated and unfair to the subordinate staff. But the old system was preferable to the method which has been adopted in reforming it. Mr. Newlands has proved his capacity by rising from almost the bottom of the Telegraph service at Home to one of the best positions it has to offer, but in his career he has not found time to broaden his views, and he has entirely and absolutely failed to grasp the essential features of what is necessary in India. At Rangoon he appeared as the apostle of tactlessness, and his speeches there have done much to bring about the trouble of to-day. Mr. Newlands' ideal is to make the Indian Telegraph Department exactly similar to the one he controls. The thing is an impossibility. The Indian Telegraphist is expected to be able to stand the same strain as his brother worker at Home; he is expected to work equally long hours and he is to be denied the ordinary comforts which hard work necessitates. In his reforming zeal Mr. Newlands seems to have left out all the important factors of the equation, and though we do not think the Department has shown itself capable of devising a proper scheme of reform we believe that, left alone, it would probably have acted with greater circumspection than has been recently displayed. But bad as has been the action of the Department, it has been no worse than that of the men. They wish to hold themselves up as a class apart from the world, a class which must be treated with the utmost gentleness. The claim that they are the hardest worked people in India is perhaps preposterous. Their duties are largely mechanical and their hours no longer than those of the average junior European employed in a mercantile firm who has to bear the added burden of responsibility. We do not say that because one horse is overworked other burthens should be doubled, but in any scheme for reform it should be kept in mind that the strain of duty has to be borne and that a life of *dolce far niente* cannot be expected. In some slight degree perhaps the telegraphists are unreasonable, and that they are prejudiced against the authorities has been clearly demonstrated. It is difficult to believe that an alteration of the working hours has so retarded work that the huge accumulations of messages have been inevitable, but it may be so. Contradictions notwithstanding, it may be that the delay in traffic is not only avoidable but has been deliberately engineered, but we are reluctant to believe it, for such tactics would only do harm, and alienate the sympathy of the public who, it almost seems, will ultimately have to be called in to arbitrate. After all it is only desired that the telegraphs should be run on proper business lines and a committee of representative business men might be able to find the weak spot in the system and to devise better arrangements than those now existing. One of the first recommendations such a body would make would be better pay and prospects in order to attract a higher grade of men. Under the present conditions an early and satisfactory solution of the problem is far from likely. But we cannot blame the operators who turned out in a body, after the dismissals on Wednesday which were utterly and absolutely unjustifiable. By far the best thing at present would be to get Mr. Newlands to go home and begin the reforms *de novo*. No one can suggest any practicable reform in this country who does not know it and its people.

WE regret to report the death of Miss Gertrude Isaacs, the trusted adviser of the Maharani of Indore.

WE regret to announce the death of Lieutenant R. A. Worlledge, 75th Carnatic Infantry, which took place at Trichinopoly after serious illness on Monday last.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Circassia" homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 7th instant and the same Company's s.s. "Scindia" homewards bound passed Suez on the 7th instant.

The "Pioneer" says that the special advancement of Colonel Cowans to the rank of Brigadier-General, is stated to be the first of the new General Staff appointments, for India. Each Army is to have a General, as Chief of the Staff. These first appointments will number about 80.

MR. H. SHERIDAN, Inspector-General of Sorting in the Post Office in India, has been appointed to act as Post-master General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, vice Mr. Sams, appointed Post-master-General Bengal, in place of Mr. Hutchinson on one year's leave.

MR. THOMSON, who distinguished himself as Chief Superintendent, Post Offices, China Field Force, and was mentioned in dispatches, has been specially promoted to officiate as Inspector General Mail Service, vice Mr. C. Sheridan, who is proceeding Home on leave.

DURING the week ending 7th April, 6½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 2 were shipped to Zanzibar, half a chest purchased by the farmer at Rajkote, 2 by the farmer at Gondal and 2 by the farmer at Godhra. During the week 775½ chests were imported from Indore and 150 from Ahmedabad.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals made by the Government of India for the reorganisation of the Quarter-master General's Department. The scheme, we believe, reduces the existing cadre by three officers, the appointments which disappear being those of one Major General and one junior officer in the Supply and Transport Branch, and one Colonel in the General Branch. The Department will therefore have, in future, one Major General, as Quarter-master General and one Major General in charge of Supply and Transport.

IT is not yet known when the next Honours' List will be issued, but casualties amongst the limited higher ranks of the Orders of the Star of India and Indian Empire have been so numerous of late as to make an unusually large number of vacancies in these coveted nominations. During the past six months death has removed from the Order of the Star of India two G. C. S. I's, viz., Sir John Strachey and Sir Richard Strachey; six K. C. S. I's, viz., Sir F. J. Goldsmid, Sir G. E. W. Couper, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir Denzil Ibbetson; and three C. S. I's, viz., Sir Vicars Boyle, G. Thornhill and Hon. H. Tyrwhitt; and from the Order of the Indian Empire one Hon. Knight Commander, viz., Sir E. A. R. Galharde; five K. C. I. E's, viz., Sir E. C. S. Williams, Sir J. C. Ardagh, Sir G. C. Bird, Sir John Elliot, and Sir C. A. Turner. Also three ex-officio Companions, viz., Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir G. E. W. Couper and Sir John Strachey. Amongst the C. I. E's, six deaths have occurred, viz., Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, Colonel H. C. E. Ward, Vet. Colonel J. A. Nunn, Hakk Navajkhan, Rai Daulat Ram and Sirdar Arjun Singh.

IF the police or the magistrates took Mrs. Pankhurst's advice and revived against the militant suffragists the Act of Charles II. which creates certain offences in connection with the presentation of petitions to the King or Parliament, some very interesting constitutional litigation might follow. The Act prohibits, under a penalty of £100 or three months' imprisonment, two things—first, the signing of petitions by more than twenty persons "for any change in Church or State" unless approved by three Justices of the Peace, or the majority of a Grand Jury, or (in London) the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council; and, second, the presentation of a petition either to the King or to one of the Houses of Parliament by a company of more than ten persons. These provisions seem clearly inconsistent with the clause in the Bill of Rights which declares:—"It is the right of all subjects to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal." There is also the declaration of the House of Commons itself in 1669, "that it is an inherent right of every commoner in England to prepare and present petitions to the House of Commons in case of grievance, and the House of Commons to receive the same." There is a much earlier and closer parallel to the suffragist women's raids on Parliament than the much-quoted incident related by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. In that case all that the indignant peeresses wanted was to hear a sensational debate—more feminine curiosity. But Stowe gives us an instance of women breaking in upon Parliament in 1429 to force on their notice a woman's view of a woman's question. "One Mrs. Stokes, with divers other stout women of London of good account and well appareiled," he records, "came openly to the Upper House of Parliament and delivered lettre s to the Duke of Gloucester, to the abps. (archbishops), and other lords there present, concerning matters of rebuke and sharp reprehension to the said Duke of Gloucester because he would not deliver his wife Jaqueline out of her grievous imprisonment, being then detained prisoner by the Duke of Burgundy, and suffering her there to remain unkindly whilst he kept another adulteress, contrary to the law of God and the honourable estate of marriage." Unfortunately, Stowe leaves his tale half told, and we are left in the dark as to the outcome of the protest and the fate of the unfortunate Lady Jaqueline.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE GALLERY.

Palmistry.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

London is to be flooded with French visitors this year of the great Franco-British Exhibition. Cheap excursions are to be run almost by the thousand from Paris to London and the hotels are rapidly being booked up for the summer. The uplifting effect on trade will naturally be very considerable, for while the American tourist is invariably of the feminine gender, having left a husband to earn the dollars behind her, Monsieur travels with Madame and their two children. French families,—at any rate French families that go on tour,—always consist of two children! The Exhibition which is to add so much to the prosperity and gaiety of London has been planned on a stupendous scale. While the great exhibition of 1851 startled the world at that time by disporting itself over twenty-one acres the Franco-British Exhibition covers one hundred and forty acres.

The Olympic games are to be one of the great attractions, over twenty-two nations competing. The games will take place in the Great Stadium which is capable of holding over 100,000 people.

London should be very full indeed this summer.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE GALLERY.

Even the children have their picture galleries now-a-days, and it was really quite amusing to see the little people trooping into the exhibition of the Royal Drawing Society at Queen Anne's Gate this week and discussing each other's works in a most professional way. One small boy of five, whose picture had received the approval of the Hanging Committee, proudly brought his mother to see an impressionist sketch of his father hung "on the line." The youngest exhibitor of all was a baby of two who had drawn a picture of another baby of her acquaintance! Many of the little artists were little more than babies, and their sketches were really a revelation to those who know nothing of the Art of Childhood as fostered and inspired by the Royal Drawing Society. For the Society starts out with the notion that every child is an artist in embryo, and that it is perfectly natural for children to pictorialise their impressions of life, their amusements, playmates, etc.

The pictures on view this week belonged to what is known as the Red Book Department. The "Red Book" is a portfolio sent to children whose homes are in the country, or for the matter of that in distant parts of the Empire, and they are asked to keep a sort of pictorial diary which is periodically sent up for comment and criticism to the Director of the Royal Drawing Society.

In country houses the Red Book has become a very popular institution and numbers of fashionable mothers, the Countess of Denbigh among others, are encouraging their children to become contributors to the Red Book. As might be expected, scenes from the hunting field, the tennis court and croquet lawn, the hay field and flower garden predominate. Portraits, too, are immensely popular with the small artists, and obliging parents, to say nothing of nurses and housemaids and governesses and tutors and even chaffeurs, are called upon to serve as models.

THE EMPRESS MARIE.

The Empress Marie of Russia is finding her visit to England a very enjoyable one. As usual, she and her sister, Queen Alexandra, have been about together and during the week have paid a good many visits.

Earl Spencer's beautiful house at Althorp, Northampton, was honoured by a visit from the Empress and the Queen; the Empress, who is a great lover of art, being very anxious to inspect the famous collection of pictures which has been gathered together there. The Royal sisters had luncheon with Earl Spencer, and during the meal were greatly interested in the Spencer plate, which in many respects is without equal in Europe and is only brought out in its full splendour on the occasion of a Royal visit to Althorp.

On St. Patrick's Day the Queen and Empress, accompanied by Princess Victoria, drove to the Union Jack Club for soldiers and sailors in Waterloo-road. The Queen, in honour of the day, had a number of boxes of shamrock with her which she distributed to the members of the club.

A very amusing incident occurred while the Royal party were inspecting the club. In honour of St. Patrick's Day it had been arranged that the seal on the Irish whisky should be an emerald green label.

"Oh! how pretty!" said the Queen "I must buy one," and though asked to accept one she insisted that she must pay for it exactly as an ordinary club member would do. The Empress and Princess Victoria entered into the spirit of the joke, but laughingly proclaimed their preference for "Scotch," a noggin of which was supplied them. On reaching the exit hall the Royal party paid for their whisky and took receipts for their money. Yesterday the Queen and her sister lunched with Lord Rosebery at Mentmore.

£7,000 FOR SUFFRAGE.

The suffragettes are achieving triumph upon triumph. Last night they filled the Albert Hall as it has not been filled since Patti gave her farewell there, with a cheering, handkerchief-waving multitude. Boxes and stalls were filled with elegantly dressed ladies in full evening dress and, what was even more remarkable, every seat and every inch of standing room had been paid for. The response to the appeal on behalf of the suffragette war chest broke all previous records.

"I will contribute £1,000 a year" was the sensational announcement of a lady in the hall who refused to divulge her name to the general public. The promise of another £1,000 followed, and cheques and notes for £100 came in one after the other. The suffragettes, who are never taken unawares, had an accountant and a scoring board such as is used on a cricket field to record the progress of the game, ready on the platform, and the audience watched the total advance sometimes by £100, and sometimes by half crowns and even shillings, contributed by servant girls and working women until it stood at £7,000. After their triumph of last night six hundred of them breakfasted this morning at the Wharncliffe Rooms. Of the £7,000 thus collected no less than £5,000, so Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the Treasurer, told me this morning, will be spent on advertising the great demonstration that has been planned to take place in Hyde Park on Midsummer Day. Mr. George Alexander, by the way, is apparently the latest convert to "Votes for Women". He has placed the St. James Theatre, the most fashionable playhouse in London, at the disposal of the suffragettes on May 26th.

THE NEW EARRINGS.

The long pendant earrings which have been all the rage this winter have had but a short reign after all. Popular fancy has turned to the stud-shaped variety again and the hanging pendants are to be banished. The design now in demand is the floral stud. Tiny jewelled flowers are fitted into the ear with really charming effect. A forget-me-not of turquoises, for instance, looks daintily pretty, especially when the wearer has blue eyes. Pearl daisies are for a dark beauty. An amethyst violet, or an enamelled buttercup with a topaz centre are also among the designs. More original, perhaps, is a small ivy leaf of emeralds or a shamrock leaf carried out in the same precious stone. One can no longer complain, by the way, that women are wearing an excess of jewellery in the daytime. The jewellery box of the fashionable woman has none the less assumed very considerable dimensions, but that is because every toilette demands its own special jewels.

ENAMELLED JEWELLERY.

Enamelled jewellery is in high favour. Enamels can of course be carried out to match any gown and, what appeals even more to the artistic sense of the modern woman, the beautiful old designs can be accurately copied in enamels and at a cost that is not at all prohibitive. In fact a handsome necklace of gold and enamels can be made for about eight or nine guineas. A dainty little brooch of gold and enamel can be carried out in any colour for about a guinea. The making of enamelled jewellery is providing employment for large numbers of women. Prominent among the workers in enamels is Princess Louise of Schleswig Holstein, whose enamels are from time to time offered for sale at the Exhibitions of Arts and Handicrafts.

PALMISTRY ATTACKED.

The Royal Institution is within a stone's throw of Bond-street, the London home of the palmist, the crystal-gazer and thought-reader who in luxuriously furnished apartments condescends to look into the future in return for the guineas of a credulous public. Their clients, moreover, are recruited almost entirely from among Society women. Professor Stirling was therefore quite in order in warning the fashionable women who thronged to his lecture at the Institution the other day against the professions of the palmist.

"Look at your palms", he directed, and the ladies ungloved their hands to examine their palms.

"Look at the lines you see there, the so-called Line of Life, Line of Heart, the Girdle of Venus and the Bracelets of Life" said the Professor. "What do you suppose they really are?" The audience waited. "Flexures produced by the action of muscles, my dear ladies," said the Professor. "Folds, creases such as you might find in the material of your skirt. Absolute ignorance of physiology is the only explanation for the number of people taken in by the palmist."

One wonders if the Professor's exposure will have any effect on the Bond-street dealers in the occult, who are now getting ready for the crowds of Society ladies who flock to their rooms in the season.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

THE PRIMADONNA, by F. Marion Crawforde, (Macmillan & Co.) continues the tale of "Soprano" about two years after the debut of Margaret Donne in Paris as an operatic singer. In the meantime she has taken her place as the world's leading lyric soprano, and the applause of the world has left its mark on her. Edmund Lushington, the man of letters, and Logstheti, the Greek financier, are devoted to her as of old, with the difference that a more steady regard has developed in the attitude of the Greek, and the respectful admiration of Lushington is now somewhat tempered by a captious criticism. For the man of letters, always ultra refined in his sensibilities, sees and resents the fact that success has given her a greater assurance, and sharpened the outlines of her character and manner, but fails to realize that her self-reliance covers a good taste as great, and sensitiveness even greater than before.

The tale contains a panic, a mystery, a murder and a scandal, all centering round the person of Van Torp, an American millionaire, and an interesting and complex character. But "The Primadonna" is a great falling off from "Soprano", and the telling of the story is tedious, and, at times, a little trying. The habit of deducing weighty general moral maxims from trivial details of every day life has always been a characteristic of this author, but in "The Primadonna", it is painfully laboured. In his passion for analyzing each person's thoughts, motives, and inmost feelings, Marion Crawford almost resembles the small boy who digs up his lettuce seeds every day to see how they are growing. It is not to be expected of any author that he should always write up to the level of his best works, but we were not prepared to find an author of the literary standing of Marion Crawford indulge in such a wild flight of the imagination, in the matter of metaphor, as the following:—

"Newspapers love the French language the more as they understand it the less; just as the gentle amateur in literature tries to hide his cloven hoof under the thin elegance of italics."

THE SILVER ZONE, a Hindu Novel by Mrs. E. G. Foley. A love story is always interesting whether the scene is laid in India or Europe, and whether the heroine be princess or peasant makes no difference so that all ends well. Asta, the heroine in the Silver Zone, is the daughter of a wealthy Hindu of Northern India, who as a small child was betrothed to Almos, the son of her father's old friend, living on the Tibetan border. Alas for the well laid plans of mice and man, Almos and his father were taken captive by some tribesmen and for years nothing was heard of them, and during that time the exciting part of the story commences, for Asta meets Nara, the handsome young Zemindar, and at once hails him as her beloved. The trials and sufferings of Asta and Nara are very well written, but when towards the end Almos appears upon the scene, released after years of captivity, the situation becomes acute. The author, however, quite equal to the occasion, introduces a little deception which is admirably carried through to the satisfaction of every one. Many other characters are introduced. The habits and customs of daily life are well portrayed; and altogether it will be found an interesting book.

CHARLES SWYNNERTON, F.S.A., has issued a new edition of his ROMANTIC TALES FROM THE PANJAB and INDIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENT." That they are interesting one need only quote: "These popular legends and tales claim, of course, the highest possible antiquity, being older that the Jatakas, older that the Mahabharatas, older than history itself. From age to age and from generation to generation they have been faithfully handed down by people rude and unlearned who have preserved them through all the vicissitudes of devastating wars, changes of rule and faith and centuries of oppression. The author tells us that it was at the little village of Ghazi on the river Indus, quite close to the ancient ferry over which Alexander the Great threw his bridge of boats, that he used to sit late into the night round the leaping log fire listening to the tales of the villagers, tales which had charmed their forefathers for scores of generations. In his former edition of "Romantic Tales from the Punjab," the author in a long introduction gave the origin, history and circumstances under which the tales were gathered. In the present edition, the five score and seven stories are presented with no scientific arrangement, just a treasure-house of amusement.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Tragedies of Sophocles," Ruskin's "Ethics of Dust, Coleridge's" "Lectures on Shakespeare," Lytton's "Rienzi", Hazlitt's Lectures on the English Poets.—Universal Library (Routledge).

The Muses Library.—Darley's verses, now collected for the first time.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 8th April.

Slight rain during week in parts Kolaba, Kanara, Deccan and Karnatak. Standing rabi crops generally in good condition except in parts Savantwadi, where they are withering for want of moisture. Cotton slightly damaged by rain in parts Darwar. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in parts Gujarat, Kolaba, Kanara, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Darwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Savantvadi. Threshing continues in parts Kaira, Broach, Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking progressing in parts Gujarat, Karnatak, Baroda, Kathiawar and Cutch. Lands being prepared for next season in parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Kathiawar. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Mahi Kantha and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind 34 to 47 per cent., in Gujerat 32 to 68 per cent., in Konkan 18 to 33 per cent., in Deccan to 33 to

ASIATICS IN CANADA.

NEW BILL INTRODUCED.

Direct Emigration Necessary.

EXEMPTION OF EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Canadian Minister of Interior has introduced into the Dominion House of Commons a bill legalizing the exclusion of immigrants who do not come direct from the land of their birth or citizenship.

The Minister said that it would be necessary to order and compel the steamship companies to return undesirables. He quoted as an instance the case of the Hindus who came via Hongkong, and said that the Companies might return them to Hongkong and then they might not be allowed to land.

Colonel Hughes moved an amendment exempting those who had served either in a military or naval capacity under the British flag.

SLEEPING SICKNESS BUREAU.

Official Grants for the London Establishment.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Imperial Government has decided to establish a National Sleeping Sickness Bureau in London, under the management of a strong committee.

An annual grant will be made by the Imperial and Soudanese Governments.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Governor of Uganda publishes a warm appeal for funds to alleviate the sufferings caused by sleeping sickness. It is estimated that 20,000 are under treatment.

COMING BYE-ELECTION.

To be Opened Immediately.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Mr. Winston Churchill opens his campaign in Manchester immediately.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Recent Arbitration Treaty.

RIGHT RESERVED.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Anglo-American arbitration treaty, recently signed, contains a clause by which the Imperial Government reserves the right, before concluding arbitration treaties affecting self-governing colonies, to obtain the concurrence of the latter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN PARIS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had lunch with President Fallieres at the Elysée Palace to-day.

CONFERENCE ON TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

An International Conference on the traffic in arms and ammunition in Africa will open at Brussels on the 28th instant.

Sir W. Lee Warner and Sir Richmond Ritchie will represent India.

RUSSIAN LEGATION AT TOKIO.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Russian Council of the Empire has adopted without a debate the raising of the Russian legation at Tokio to an Embassy.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES' VISIT.

French Cabinet Decides to Participate.

IMPORTANT GATHERING OF OFFICIALS IN LONDON.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

President Fallieres on his visit to London will be accompanied, in addition to M. Pichon, by M. Clemenceau and practically the whole of the Cabinet, constituting a visit by the ruling powers of France to a foreign country, which is altogether unparalleled.

The Paris Municipal Council are coming over in a body to inaugurate their pavilion at the Exhibition.

THE KAISER AT PALERMO.

Visit to the Duc d'Orleans.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Duke and Duchess of Orleans yesterday entertained the Kaiser and Kaiserin at luncheon at their Palace at Palermo over which the French flag was flying.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Reduced Growing Area Urged.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

A telegram from Atlanta states that the President of the Southern Cotton Association has issued a circular to farmers urging them to reduce the acreage under cotton by 33 per cent.

OUR Karachi correspondent, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says that there is no improvement to report in the freight market, which continues in the same lifeless condition.

BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Britain's Great Influence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Mr. H. Lynch, M. P., delivered a lecture before the Central Asian Society, on British relations with Persia.

He urged converting the integrity and independence of Persia into a reality and recommended as an example Siam, where the employment of European officials had worked a wonderful improvement.

Furthermore, he declared Great Britain must develop her existing advantages.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, who presided, denied emphatically the authorship of the supposed "Durand line" delimitating the British and Russian spheres. On the contrary, he said, he had always contended that British influence in Northern Persia was very great indeed.

THE NEW CABINET.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

It is not probable that the new Cabinet will be announced before the 10th or 12th instant.

THE AMIR'S MOVEMENTS.

Arrival at Jellalabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent reports that the Amir left Jellalabad for Kabul on the 28th March.

A number of Turkish artisans are said to have reached Kabul, and to have been given employment in the Amir's military workshop there.

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

The Commission on Decentralization leave Simla for Lahore on Saturday. Mr. Hobhouse, the Chairman, sails from Bombay on that day, Sir Frederick Lely presiding in his absence. The Commission will take evidence at Lahore from the 12th to 18th, and will then proceed to Bombay to catch the mail steamer on the 25th.

Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary, will however return to Simla to settle matters connected with the office of the Commission, and will consequently not leave for England until 2nd May.

SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE.

Memon Boy Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, APRIL 9.

A somewhat sensational murder case is being heard by the Chief Court of Justice, in Kathiawar presided over by Mr. H. D. Rendall.

It is alleged that a Memon boy, about ten years old, was murdered at Jasdan by two Khojas, on the 28th November last, at the Khojakhana. The motive for the crime is alleged to be a superstition on the part of the Khojas, that rice, cooked in the blood of a human being and partaken of, confers Samab upon the eaters. It is alleged that the boy was killed with this object and his dead body placed in the river bed, with a view to concealment.

This case has created a great sensation, and Sir P. M. Mehta is defending one accused, who is charged with kidnapping and murdering the boy, and the second accused, who is charged with helping him, is being defended by Mr. Shukla. About fifteen witnesses are likely to be examined. The Dhed who was asked to carry the dead body to the river bed supports the prosecution story.

There are about thirty Khojas and 200 Memons in Jasdan and a number of Khojas from Junagad and other places have come here to witness the trial.

RECENT MAHSUD RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

No further developments have taken place on the border of Waziristan. The Mahsud jirgas have disclaimed all responsibility for the outrage in the Khasmah Nullah, but reparation will be exacted from them.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

Bombay Garrison :—Fort Field Officer, Major A. W. Andrew, 116th Mahrattas ; next for duty, Captain C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas ; Colaba Field Officer, Major G. F. H. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots ; next for duty, Major A. F. Pullen, R. G. A.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer as follows:—Colonel C. H. Allexander, R. G. A., from 21st April to 19th June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

Colonel Lysaght, 1st Bedfords, officiates in the Aden Command, vice Major-General De Brath, proceeding on three and a half months' leave, from the 23rd instant.

General Adams, commanding Derajat Brigade, has five months' leave, from the 20th proximo.

General Hastings, Mandalay Brigade, has six months' leave, from the end of the present month.

General Greenfield, Bombay Brigade, has two months' leave, from the 23rd instant.

Major James, of the Army Head Quarter Staff, left last month, on eight months' leave.

Captain C. H. Barber, I.M.S., has been appointed Specialist in Advanced Operative Surgery in the Peshawar Division.

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

Captain Balston, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, vice Captain Harris, posted to the West African Force.

The following appointments are made in Chief of the Staff's Division :—Captain Norman, 11th Lancers, to be Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief of Staff's Division, vice Captain Loch, on leave ; Major Elsmie, 56th Rifles, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Captain Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, whose tenure has expired ; Captain Spence, Staff Captain, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Major Rennick, whose tenure has expired.

Captain Campbell, 13th Pioneers, is appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Chakrata.

Captain Cole, 6th Dragoon Guards, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Nixon.

Lieutenant G. L. Leslie Smith, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to India for duty with No. 59 Company at Quetta.

Major Tudor, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred from the 67th to the 64th Battery.

Major S. A. Douglas is posted to the 67th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

THE report that the Nowshera, Dargai Railway is to be converted to standard gauge is premature as no sanction has been given to such a scheme.

MR. WYNNE, member, Railway Board, arrived at Simla on Tuesday. No news has yet been received regarding the Chairmanship of the Board.

TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

Bombay Signallers Strike.

130 MEN REFUSE WORK.

TRAFFIC COMPLETELY PARALYSED.

The crisis was reached in Bombay yesterday afternoon when a batch of signallers numbering more than fifty refused to go to work. The batch which was to have gone on at 3 p.m. assembled near the Telegraph Offices instead of relieving the one on duty. Most of the "specials" who had been called in to lessen the heavy congestion of traffic also refused to work and joined the strikers Most of the men whose working hours expired at 3 p. m. left their instruments without waiting for relief.

Seeing that the climax had arrived, the Superintendent asked the strikers to go to work, but the latter refused, stating that they would not return to work unless they were informed of the reasons for the dismissal, the other day, of twenty-five of their comrades. They also wanted an assurance that the men would be re-instated.

The Superintendent replied that he could not guarantee the re-instatement of the dismissed men.

The strikers, thereupon, walked away.

The authorities apprehending such a "contretemps" requisitioned the services of about 70 postal signallers and increased the military element, But as these men are not in a position to cope with the traffic owing to lack of expedition, in order to lessen the great congestion that already prevails in the Bombay Office only foreign and urgent messages were attended to, while the ordinary and deferred ones were despatched by post, a batch of about 30 being told off on this duty. In corroboration of this we give below a copy of a circular issued by Mr. N. Leslie, Superintendent, Bombay Office, yesterday afternoon, for the information of the public :—

"The public are advised that none but urgent messages can be accepted till further notice, owing to several of the operators having gone on strike, and to a continued congestion of traffic.

The decision of the batch whose working hours commenced at 11 o'clock last night was looked to with a great deal of anxiety by the authorities, as it is from 11 o'clock in the night to 7 the next morning that work is generally the heaviest. The men turned up at the appointed hour, but instead of going to work congregated, some in the compound, others near the premises. After waiting for an hour, the Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent and other officials came downstairs a little after 12, and requested the men to go to work. The men were further requested to refrain from doing anything derogatory to the high reputation which the Bombay Telegraph authorities held as one of the best worked offices in India. They asked the men to remain loyal to the department. The men repeated the request made by their comrades who had come in at 3 o'clock, about the re-instatement of the dismissed men. The officials replied they could not guarantee that. They also told the men that if they did not go to work, orders would be issued to-day suspending them. The latter thereupon left the place.

Interviewed by a "Bombay Gazette" representative last night, the strikers said they would not return to work unless their grievances were redressed and the men who had been dismissed the service were re-instated. When asked, they say, for an assurance, the Superintendent said that he could not give one, and that the strikers were to consider themselves under suspension from that moment. It is true, they say, the Telegraph authorities had called in the aid of signallers from the Military and Post offices, but the signallers think that to-day being Mail day, those authorities would find their own work too heavy to allow them to lend a helping hand to the Telegraph Department.

The number of unsent telegrams, which was already large, has greatly increased owing to the strike.

The men now on strike number about 130. It is interesting to note that of the 300 signallers, about 130 have already gone on strike, and about 60 are on sick leave so that the department is short of 190 men. It remains to be seen whether the third batch which comes on duty at 7 o'clock this morning will join their comrades. If this occurs the telegraph work in the Bombay Office will be completely paralysed.

At 12-30 last night there were only about half a dozen on duty.

BURMA SIGNALLERS ON STRIKE.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

The Rangoon and Mandalay telegraph signallers struck work last night over the dismissal of nine of their men.

It is rumoured that 25 men have been dismissed in the Bombay Office. Intense feeling of sympathy exists here, but the men are working loyally.

Both the "Statesman" and the "Indian Daily News" say they will not be surprised if there is a general strike.

From 3 o'clock this afternoon there has been a partial strike of signallers here, and numbers of men were waiting to be relieved, while others were waiting outside.

The Chamber of Commerce are anxiously awaiting a reply to their message of the 7th instant in which they suggested the appointment of a conciliation board. The telegraphic situation here is very grave.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply to the Pengal Chamber of Commerce, says that the new system of watches must be tried for at least a month, during which the public will experience some inconvenience, and regrets that the suggestion for a conciliation board cannot now be considered. Arrangements have been made and orders passed for expediting work.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If my memory serves me aright, you published recently Mr. Newlands' caustic remarks on the workings of the Indian Telegraph Department, and that one particularly *re* "great lack of common-sense in it." This is amply evidenced by the fact that the administrative heads of that Department have done all else but consult the medical element with respect to the imposition of the new eight-hour system of duties on the Telegraphists. May I then crave a little space of you in order to call their attention to this grievous sin of omission or will it necessitate another representation to the Viceroy to lighten their darkness *re* its commission ?—Yours, &c.,

COMMON-SENSE.

ON the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the House of Commons Mr. John Burns had a conversation with his Royal Highness, and afterwards Mr. "Willie" Redmond approached the President of the Local Government Board. "You seem on good terms with the Prince," he remarked. "Do you think you could persuade his Royal Highness to smoke an Irish cigar ?" "Sir," Mr. Burns replied, according to the "Daily News," "it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to protect the heir-apparent from attempted assassination."

A REAL live "Teddy" bear has arrived in London. He hails from Borneo. After staying a day or two with Mr. Jamrach, the wild animal dealer, the "Teddy" bear was purchased by Mr. Cameran Corbett, M.P., as a pet for his daughter. An "Express" representative paid a visit to the bear in his new home in Hans-place. The animal was found housed luxuriously in a long netting-covered box, and was very busily engaged eating lump sugar. The "Teddy" is just nine months old.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION.

Two Brahmins Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 9.

Yesterday morning, before Mr. H. F. Carvalho, City Magistrate, two young Brahmins were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and with obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty. They were Vaman Govind Desphande, a student in the Ferguson College, and Vasudev Krishna Barve, an apprentice at weaving. The complainant was Mr. Anderson, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona. The City Police Prosecutor led the prosecution and Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and A. N. Apte, pleaders, assisted by two other pleaders, defended the accused. The Court was crammed with Brahmins and policemen as it has never hitherto been. Mr. Anderson was the first witness. He said that having received certain complaints in regard to the treatment liquor shop-keepers were subjected to by the Temperance Volunteers in the city, he drove to Ganesh Peth on Sunday last, and at about 7-30 p.m. saw that about 7 or 8 Brahmins were dissuading people from entering a certain shop. He was told that they had smashed bottles containing country liquor and were oppressive in their temperance crusade. He at once drove to the Farashkhana in company with a Parsee and brought with him a Sub-Inspector of Police and a native Akbari official. At this time the crowd at the Ganesh Peth shop had very greatly increased, and he asked them to disperse, stating that he was a Magistrate and had the power to enforce their dispersion. The first accused thereupon caught him by the collar and struck at him, but he warded off the attempt to hit him. The second accused was behind him and held him by the coat. Subsequently the crowd dispersed and order was restored.

In cross-examination, Mr. Anderson said he wore no uniform, but the crowd should have remembered that he was a Magistrate when he told them so. He noticed that some of the crowd carried sticks, but none made use of them. He told some of the men that if they confined themselves strictly to a temperance movement there would be no objection, but that if they resorted to any threats or violence to the shopkeepers the law would have to be applied.

Mr. Apte : Were you in a perturbed state of mind when this agitation occurred ?

Mr. Anderson : I don't think I was ; I kept as cool as I could.

Mr. Apte : What was the nature of the violence used towards you ?

Mr. Anderson : Accused No. 1 held me by the collar and attempted to strike at me, but of course I hit him instead.

Mr. Apte : So you did hit him ?

Mr. Anderson : Certainly.

Evidence on behalf of the prosecution was called in corroboration of the above facts.

The Magistrate however declined to credit the evidence of one witness, a Hindu Abkari contractor, who, his Wokship remarked, had shuffled with every question put to him by the Bench.

The case stands adjourned till Saturday.

VICEROY'S SHOOTING TRIP.

More Tigers Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIPRI, APRIL 9.

Yesterday's beat was a blank one, but to-day's made up for it, as three tigers were shot. Two others were in the beat, but could not be persuaded to leave their rocks and face the guns in spite of every endeavour on the part of the beaters, who for pluck must be the equals of any beaters in the world.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 9,

At the Madras Legislative Council, in the course of the budget debate, many speakers expressed regret that the experiment of separating the judicial and executive functions had not been tried in Madras as well as Bengal; but the Hon'ble Nawab Mahomed Raza Khan, who stated the case against that experiment with great force, was of another mind. The latter gentleman also vigorously denounced the policy, which he considers lays too much stress on higher education, making practically a charity of what ought to be self-supporting.

BUTCHERS ON STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 8.

The Lucknow butchers are still holding out, and the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says the Municipality should be called to a sense of responsibility as the effect of their tampering with food has raised the prices of provisions of all kinds, and suggests that a meeting of the Board should be convened without delay and arrangements made for opening meat stalls at convenient centres, as was done on the occasion of the former strike in Lucknow.

TRAVELLING CIRCUS COMPANY.

European Lad Stranded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 8.

Attention has been drawn to a case of the treatment of a European lad, by a travelling Circus Company, which it is well should be widely known by persons of the class who are likely to be affected by such cases.

The lad in question, who is twelve years of age, was engaged at Calcutta on Rs. 5 per week. According to his statement, he received but two shillings per week, on which he had to find himself with everything. Stranded by the Circus, in Madras, within two months of his engagement he was assisted to Rangoon by the Chief Officer of the S. S. "Bharata," and from here he has been given a passage to Calcutta, through the Rangoon Charitable Society.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Second Round.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 9.

The second round of the Bangalore Hockey Tournament was played off yesterday, two games resulting.

Playing on the Sherwood Foresters ground, the Leicestershire Regiment beat the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, second team, after a good game, by 6 goals to 2 ; and Royal Engineers met and defeated the Sherwood Foresters, on the Gymkhana ground, by 1 goal to love.

The semi-finals will be p'ayed this evening.

DR. WILLIS's assurance that the cocoanut bleeding disease has been tackled in time, and that there is no reason for alarm, has restored equanimity in Ceylon, says the "Times of Ceylon." "The establishment of Pest Boards has made it possible for Dr. Willis to make good his words."

APPEARING before the Gravesend Guardians a pauper exclaimed : "Good morning, gentlemen all. I respectfully beg to state that a lady has made a proposal of marriage to me, and I should be very pleased if you would agree to have it legally in writing." He did not know the address of the lady, he said, but she had written two letters to him saying she had heard he was matrimonially inclined, and thought they could agree. He was informed that the board would consider his application.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Lieutenant L. S. Fenton, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, to do duty as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, vice Major E. O'Brien.

Lieutenant B. R. Reilly to be Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, and to do duty as Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, and "ex-officio" Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur.

Signor G. Gorio, Consul for Italy at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 9th March.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, is granted with effect from the 22nd April such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, is granted, with effect from the 7th April or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to ten months.

Mr. E. E. Turner, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway (Indore), to act as District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, vice Mr. J. B. Jenkins proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. P. O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, vice Mr. D. G. Ommanney proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. L. H. Spence, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, is granted, with effect from the 22nd April, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, to act as Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and to do duty as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, during the absence of Mr. L. H. Spence or pending further orders.

Mr. C. H. Lowtey, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Mahratta Railways, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. C. A. B. Beatty.

Mr. F. G. Collett, Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Mahratta Railways, vice Mr. C. H. Longley.

The services of Messrs. I. C. Boyd and F. J. Lowman, Assistant Superintendents of Police, Bombay Presidency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. H. O. Moore, Inspector of Police, Poona, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, pending further orders.

Mr. D. G. Ommanney, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, is granted, with effect from the 1st April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to seven months.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Sholapur Sessions Division, during the absence of Mr. T. Walker, I.C.S.

Mr. H. C. Mules, M. V. O., Collector of Karachi, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months from 8th May or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. E. L. Sale, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., Collector of Sukkur, is granted such privilege leave as was due to him on 16th March in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, B.A., I. C. S., passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on 16th March.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Sukkur.

During the absence on leave of Mr. C. Walke, or pending further orders :—Mr. A. H. Fell, to act as Third Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers ; Mr. E. Woods to as Fourth Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers ; Mr. F. H. Claridge to act as Fifth Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers ; Mr. E. Wilson to do duty as temporary Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

The Reverend Canon J. H. Beck, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

Leave of absence out of India for six months is granted to Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. H. Deane, 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from 1st May.

Second Lieutenant P. Wilson, Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, is granted extension of leave to the 25th October.

The Reverend H. L. Arnould, Chaplain of the Camp, Aden, to perform the duties of Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, in addition to his own, during the absence of the Reverend P. G. Tibbs on privilege leave.

Leave of absence out of India for 8 months is granted to Lieutenant H. S. Symons, Bombay Light Horse, from 15th April.

Leave of absence out of India for 12 months is granted to Captain (Honorary Major) A. C. Owen, V. D., 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, with effect from 1st May during the absence on leave of Major W. V. Scudamore, R. E., or pending further orders.

Dr. A. W. Thomson, D.Sc., to act as Principal and Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Science, Poona.

Captain P. A. Edwards officiated as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, from the 12th January to the 2nd February, vice Captain Garwood, deceased.

Mr. W. R. Stevenson, officiating Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

STARTLING MOTOR SMASH.

Miraculous Escape of Major Kilkelly.

Major P. P. Kilkelly, Ophthalmic Surgeon of the St George's Hospital met with an accident yesterday afternoon, as he was motoring across Hornby Road, but luckily he escaped with only a scratch on his hand, though the motor car in collision with an electric tramcar was completely wrecked. At 2-30 p.m. leaving King's building Dr. Kilkelly attempted to cross the tram lines, when an electric car coming from the Market struck the motor in the rear. This pushed the motor car forcibly against one of the centre poles which support the wires. The rear portion of the motor car, a 10-12 h. p. Siddley was crushed altogether. The motor which was at this time standing with its forepart projecting on the other rails of the tramway was completely smashed to pieces by another electric tramcar coming from Colaba. The chauffeur jumped out of the car, but the Surgeon remained at the wheel of the car, which was jammed between the two tramcars and reduced to scrap iron. It took nearly an hour to dis-entangle the motor car from the trams, and the traffic was suspended during that time.

FIRE AT MANDVI.

Shortly after ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in a shop of earthen water pots belonging to Jeebhoy Husson, and situated in a chawl at Mandvi. On an alarm being raised information was given to all the fire-brigade stations and the engines from the Fort, Bhuleshwar, Baboola Tank and Byculla, immediately repaired to the scene of the fire. In the meantime the fire was extinguished by men living in the chawl. The damage done by fire is nominal. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The chawl belongs to Mahomedally Tajbhoy.

FROM the report of the directors of the Malabar Timber Yards and Saw Mills, Ltd., for the year ended the 31st December, 1907, we learn that the total profit for the year amounted to Rs. 43,905-14-8 of which there has been written off—for depreciation Rs. 6,941-0-7 and the preliminary expenses Rs. 1,674-12-0, and there have been paid the following interim dividends, for the half year to the 30th June viz:—On preference shares at 7 per cent, per annum Rs. 10,475-8-0, on ordinary shares at 9 per cent. Rs. 6,975. It is now recommended that further dividends be paid as under:—On 2,996 preference shares at 7 per cent. per annum Rs. 10,486; on 1,553 ordinary shares at 7 per cent. per annum (making 8 per cent. for the year) Rs. 5,435 8-0 and to carry forward Rs. 1,918-2-1. Timber of all descriptions continues to be in good demand and the outlook for the current year is said to be very encouraging.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Honour to Vice-Chancellor Selby.

LAST evening the adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the Convocation Hall, when consideration was given to the proposal to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby, Vice-Chancellor. The Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar was voted to the chair.

The Chairman read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar to Mr. Dastur, the Registrar, expressing his regret at his inability to attend the meeting and to move the proposition standing in his name. The letter ran as follows: "My dear Mr. Dastur, I regret very much that the present state of my health prevents me from being present at the meeting of the Senate to-day. I had looked forward with great pleasure to be able to move the proposition standing in my name to, confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Mr. Selby and bear my testimony to the warm esteem I entertain for one who is justly regarded as an eminent educationist and ripe scholar, with a reputation equal to that of Sir Alexander Grant and Dr. Wordsworth. It is due to the Senate that I should apologise, much to my regret, for my unavoidable absence, especially as they were good enough to adjourn the previous meeting on my account."

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale moved : That approval be given under Section 17 of the Indian Universities Act to the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on the Honourable Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A. (Oxon.) C.I.E., on the ground that he is in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree.

Mr. Gokhale said they keenly regretted the absence of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar from that day's meeting. Had he been there, he would have laid this proposition before the Senate with that weight and dignity which would have befitted the occasion and which he (the speaker) could not hope to attain. They all earnestly trusted that he would be speedily restored to health, and would soon resume his accustomed place in this and other bodies which had been for some time past the sphere of his activities and usefulness. Speaking to the proposition, Mr. Gokhale said that Mr. Selby came out to India in 1877, that is, thirty years ago, and during that period he had worked strenuously and incessantly for the good of the successive generations of students that had been committed to his care. His work had been on a very high place and of an enduring character. Indeed it could not have been otherwise. He came to this country as a scholar, and for thirty years he had kept up the taste and habits of a scholar, and to his great learning he had joined a high character, an extraordinary sense of duty and a remarkable capacity to influence the minds of those who came in contact with him, especially the young. The result of that influence was that he had established a deep and abiding impression on the minds of successive generations. One of the peculiarities of his influence was that it was not confined to the time when young men were actually under his instruction, but they carried it with them in their later life. It had given to them a distinct sense of responsibility. Apart from his learning there were three distinct features of his character, and they were highmindedness, a strict sense of duty, and a scrupulous desire to be fair to all. He had always tried to form his judgment in the fairest manner possible after considering every circumstance that was open to him. The speaker thought that when these qualities were united with learning and capacity of exercising influence over others, they conferred a great personality on the person who possessed them and that was the case with Mr. Selby. Recently there had been a great deal of discussion in this country about the sphere of University education, its functions and so forth, and very often they had heard the criticism passed on their Universities that they had failed, because their output or contribution to learning had been so far disappointing. He (the speaker) had always felt that those who judged Indian Universities from this standard did not realise the circumstances under which they had to work. They were at a stage in the country's advance where they could not expect very much of original contributions from their Universities. Of course, those who were connected with their Universities as teachers must induce amongst their pupils habits of study. That was indispensable. But that was not all. At the present time a teacher in their University had not only to induce the habits of study amongst his pupils, but also to stimulate original thought. He must help in delivering the Indian minds from the old-world ideas and in building up character. In all these respects Mr. Selby had done work, which he called eminent, and the honour which the Senate proposed to confer upon him was richly and amply deserved. This University had been jealously guarding this particular honour. It was in 1884 that the Bombay University was authorised to confer this degree of LL.D. on distinguished persons. So far it had been conferred upon only four persons, one of them was happily there in the chair that day. He thought in conferring this honour upon Mr. Selby they were worthily continuing that small series. Mr. Selby had done great work as a teacher, as a moulder of young minds and as an influence of character. He had represented in this country for the past thirty years the best side of English culture and English character. It was men of this type who justified the presence of Englishmen in this country.

Dr. Temuji B. Nariman seconded the proposition : He said that very often medical students were charged with being unable to follow the lecture of their professors, but he thought that if there were at the Grant Medical College professors like Mr. Selby, who, it was remarked in a certain book, had the genius of extracting wisest answers from the dullest students, they would have been spared the obloquy to which they were held up in season and out of season.

Dr. Bhandarkar also spoke of the claims of Mr. Selby to the honour proposed to be conferred upon him, and said that in recent years two professors had during long official careers won the love and respect of their students in a remarkable manner. One was Dr. Wordsworth, and the other Mr. Selby.

The proposition was carried unanimously and with acclamation.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 8.

THE hot season is now in full swing and the heat is becoming oppressive. The maximum temperature varies between 110 and 104 and to-day it stands at 103 degrees.

Precautions are being taken to check the further spread of plague, but it is raging virulently in many of the Hindu streets here. Owing to prejudice Hindus do not take steps for the destruction of rats. The Municipality have supplied traps to the people of affected areas, but only 30 or 40 rats have been brought to the Municipal office for destruction. From 1st to 7th instant there were 56 cases of plague and 46 deaths and the total number of deaths from all causes was 290. Small-pox and fevers are very prevalent also.

Mr. F. Collet, our energetic City Police Inspector, who is on the top of the Inspectors' list, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The nomination of Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C. I. E., to the Bombay Legislative Council has given great satisfaction to the people of Ahmedabad, who entertained him at grand evening parties last week. A most interesting and successful evening party was given on the 2nd instant at Sheth Ambalall Sarabhoy's magnificent bungalow by the leading Shethias. The building and its precincts were tastefully decorated with flags and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, a military band discoursed music and there was a cinematograph. The gathering was a large and distinguished one. A most hearty reception was given to Mr. Nowroji on his arrival.

In congratulating the Hon. Mr. Nowroji on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad, Dewan Bahadur Ambalal S. Desai eulogised his public services and charity and said that Mr. Nowroji has risen by dint of industry to the present position, and in honoring Khan Bahadur Norowji, Government had honoured Ahmedabad. Mr. Nowroji having made a suitable reply was garlanded by Mr. Chinubhoy Madhowlal, C.I.E., and after partaking refreshments the party dispersed at about 11 30 p.m.

The Parsi Club was not a whit behind in honouring its worthy President on Saturday last. An "At Home" was given in honour of Khan Bahadur Nowroji when the premises were speedily decorated and the gathering was a most interesting one, consisting of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. Sumptuous refreshments were provided and after partaking of them all present offered their congratulations to the Hon'ble Mr. Nowroji for the honour done by the Government to their much-esteemed citizen.

MAJOR A. E. BERRY, I. M. S., has been appointed a specialist in Ophthalmology and has been posted to the Mhow Division.

MAJOR H. M. Earle, I. M. S., has been appointed specialist in Midwifery and diseases of women and children and has been posted to the Lahore Division.

PARSEE'S BENEVOLENCE IN HONGKONG.

HONGKONG is redeeming its character for public spirit—or to speak more accurately one or two lofty-minded citizens are doing their utmost to gain for the Colony a name for broad and enlightened philanthropy and munificence. We have already, writes the "Overland China Mail," alluded in this column, to the splendid display of philanthropy on the part of Mr. H. N. Mody in giving dolls. 35,000 to build a Seamen's Institute. And it is our privilege to chronicle that once again he has been so munificent as to promise no less a sum than dolls. 150,000 towards the cost of a Hongkong University. By that one act Mr. Mody places himself prominently among those whose memories will be gratefully perpetuated as the men who raised Hongkong to a dignified position among the cities of the world. Following in Mr. Cecil Rhodes footsteps, Mr. Mody now inseparably associates himself with the dissemination of higher learning. Future generations who drive the benefits which must assuredly follow the establishment of a University in our midst will know that it was to the noble generosity of the one man who, by one splendid action, brought success within the reach of those who had for long struggled without succour, that they owe the opportunity to achieve an education hitherto impossible in any British educational institution in the Far East. This will be Mr. Mody's exceeding great reward—the consciousness that he has performed an action the consequences of which will endure as long as British rule shall endure in Hongkong, that is, we trust, forever. This magnificent gift of Mr. Mody's is in a sense a challenge. It is a challenge to the community and to the Government. If we are not very much mistaken the gage will be accepted. Already His Excellency the Governor has publicly announced his belief that a University would be a valuable addition to Hongkong's institutions, and although, naturally, he has to regard matters with one eye on the Treasury it may be confidently expected that he will give his sympathetic support to the movement. Obviously the next move should come from the Government. No time should be lost in making it clear to the community that Mody's gift and the obligations which accompany it are gladly accepted by the Government, which is prepared to do its part in providing the necessary land and its share towards an endowment. When this is done the community will know that it must bestir itself. We have no doubt, however that whatever sum of money is required will be found and that in no long time. The community has been placed on its mettle by Mr. Mody and it will certainly rise to the occasion. We throw out as a suggestion that a committee be formed to

MODERNISED BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That Bombay has been completely metamorphasized no one could deny, and this may be seen in all directions. Any one who has seen the city in the seventies or eighties when the pure westerly breeze swept the Fort from West to East, from the Elphinstone College to the Government Telegraph Office along the Esplanade and Hornby Roads without any let or hindrance, would now be startled to find this open space—a great lung of the Fort—barricaded in the shape of sky scrapers closely erected through the help of the City Improvement Trust and which now interferes so much with the free flow of the westerly breeze, particularly in the northern part of the Fort, which is mostly occupied by Parsees and Hindus. Recently one of the popular Agents of the G. I. P. Railway visited the city and was amazed to find these buildings so tightly packed, and condemned the innovation in no unmeasured terms. And then the introduction of motor cars, motor bicycles, and electric cars completes the work to make the city hum again with their incessant alarm bells, compelling one to keep his weather eye open, whether he be a driver or a pedestrian, to prevent an instantaneous smash up of some kind or other. But the arrival of the motor car in our midst, and which has come to stay, raises endless anxieties. The tram cars, happily, can only occupy the boundary of the beaten track, while the boundary of the motor car is limitless to roam about anywhere and everywhere with a clear-the-way-or-take-the-consequences speed. At this rate not only do the drivers jeopardise their own lives, which may one day end in instant death, but the lives of the helpless innocent people. Almost every driver appears to be bent upon "breaking the record" and with this idea away he dashes past leaving no room for one to guess which direction he may next take, to move to the right or left in time to avoid him. At other times, the driver or the car is almost on you, giving you a very narrow shave of being hurled and tossed about, or, perhaps, suddenly sent into eternity. It seems immaterial to some of these men whether the roads are crowded or not, so long as they can rush the distance to save time, and in this way, many an unfortunate pedestrian is clean bowled over and left for dead on the road; but strange to say it never enters the head of these drivers that by their reckless driving they also endanger the valuable lives of the occupants of the car, who may be the owners, while the electric cars unerringly lift human beings, animals, and carts to a distance of some paces in front with or without injury, and then drop them down. The motor bicycles, owing to their small number, do not create much anxiety amongst the public and the bicycles swiftly pass quite near you without causing much alarm. This is surely no exaggerated picture of living up to the requirements of the twentieth century. Thus the simple quiet life of the city has vanished never to return, and the strenuous new life has been introduced with an energy worthy of a great commercial port. What this transformation of Bombay will be in another 10 or 15 years hence with the gigantic scheme now before the Government of Bombay to push the city forward and northwards, may be easily guessed with the new Port Trust docks and railways, electric railways and cars, deep sea piers, (for the convenience of P. and O. and other passengers &c.) all taking an active part towards the rapid development of the leading seaport town in India.—Yours, &c.

OBSERVER.

THE PORT TRUST STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The prosperous state of the finances of the Bombay Port Trust as disclosed in the revenue receipts for the financial year just closed and published in your journal of Wednesday last, clearly reflects great credit on those who are guiding the destinies of this great port, which, by the way, is the cheapest in the world from a trade point of view, as well as on those who in a lesser position bear the brunt of the burden. I mean the large staff, both out-door and in-door, who are directly responsible for the carrying out the orders and the collection of revenue which during the year just ended amounted to over Rs. 78 lakhs and, deducting all expenses and allowing a rebate of Rs. 7¼ lakhs in the charges on shipping and goods, there is a net surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs which will go to swell the Revenue Reserve Fund. It is on behalf of the latter that I crave a small corner of your paper to set forth their grievances, in the hope that the Chairman, Sir Walter Hughes, will take some remedial measures to check the discontent which is increasing in all ranks and in all departments.

Now that so much is printed about the 8 hours' duty lately introduced in the Bombay Telegraphs, and that so much sympathy is evoked for the signalling staff, the public will be surprised to know that the out-door staff of the Port Trust work from ten to eleven hours a day and, compared with the Telegraphs and the Preventive Service, the emoluments they receive is certainly less than half, specially as compared with the latter service, which is analogous to thy Port Trust in that both departments protect their own revenue. The Port Trust staff is, apparently, not agitating through the Press to redress their wrongs, but they now and then constitutionally represent their grievances to their superiors; but the result during the last few years has been nil, the schemes of re-organization always remain incubating and the consequence is that the ill-paid and undermanned staff groan under great disabilities, what with the increasing family cares and expenses in this city, the cause of which is so patent to all. I say advisedly undermanned, and, as a typical instance, I give you the Bunder Traffic Establishment. From the published figures of revenue in your Wednesday's issue under the heading of "Bunder Properties," there is very nearly a lakh of rupees increase in revenue as compared with figures of last financial year, and you will be surprised to learn that during the last three years no appointment that fell vacant either by resignation or death has been filled up; so that there are over a score of vacancies that go to lessen the expenditure and swell the Revenue Reserve Fund. The consequence is that the staff is overworked and native merchants, who generally use the Bunders, suffer in consequence, for the goods are shipped and landed according to the tides, which means demurrage which go to the coffers of the Trust. Now that the Trustees' finances are in so prosperous a condition, it is to be hoped that the powers that be will be disposed to treat the staff and merchants generously and thus allay the prevailing

DISCONTENT.

INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE twenty-sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the office of the Company at No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Munmohundas Ramji presided.

The following is the Directors' report:—Your Directors beg to lay before you their twenty-sixth annual report of the working of your Mills, together with the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1907. From the accounts it will be seen that including the last balance of Rs. 3,430-10-0, your Company has earned a net profit of Rs. 1,21,361-5-1 which they propose to dispose of as under:—Your Directors paid in October last an ad-interim dividend of Rs 35 per whole and Rs. 17 1/2 per half share for the first half year, which absorbed Rs. 31,500; they now propose to pay for the 2nd half year a dividend of Rs. 30 per whole and 15 per half share, which will absorb Rs. 27,000; to carry to depreciation of machinery account, Rs. 50,000; to carry to next year's account, Rs. 12,861-5-1.—Total Rs. 1,21,361-5-1.

The Directors' report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Messrs. Munmohundas Ramji and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey were re-elected Directors. The appointment of Mr. Laksmidas Vandravandas Ramji as an additional Director was confirmed, and Messrs. Cursetji Cowasji Dalal and Jugmohandas Jumnadas Modi were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the business.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 2nd instant:—"At a General Meeting of the Ceylon Association, at which the subject of the discontinuance of the Ceylon tea cess was discussed, after considerable opposition by Messrs. Alexander Brooke and Scott, and on the intervention of Sir West Ridgeway, counselling a compromise, the following Resolution was unanimously passed:—'That this Meeting, recognising that after the expiry of 1908 the collection of the cess must cease, considers that in the interests of the tea enterprise it is highly desirable to obtain the consent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the retention on statute book of the Cess Ordinance and to keep alive the machinery for collecting funds in case of emergency. It is recognised that the cess will not be re-imposed unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that those interested are unanimously in favour of it."

THE MONGOOSE AS A RAT DESTROYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope to hear soon that several mongoose farms have been started in and about Parel. Why not one parent farm at your beautiful Victoria Gardens? There is good hard money in it! Mhars, Waddars, Phande Pardis, or Belders will supply thousands from the Dekkhan for a few annas a head.

My friend, Mr. Kanga, is quite right in advocating complete destruction on the east side of the G. I. P. Railway (in what is called Mandvi), where there are grain stores; more especially Dongri Coolie Street (or, as it should be called Satare Street), the Thomas Street of Bombay. The financial considerations will doubtless necessitate the rebuilding of the east side of this important thoroughfare, which is a pity, seeing that if left unbuilt on from Carnac overbridge to Nowroji Hill Road (northward), all the rest of Mandvi and the Chuckla also would then be splendidly ventilated. At any rate, Dongri Coolie Street should be much widened, so as to convert it into an arterial thoroughfare leading to the north-east of the City. A widened Abdul Rahiman Street would not then be asked for. Again, Mr. Kanga is right in insisting that the walls of all buildings should be built up to the very tiles, so as to exclude rats from their favorite breeding places under the eves.

As to the kind of structure.—I respectfully suggest flat roofs with Val de Travers' (not Limmer's) asphalte. It is not too costly, is cool, watertight, if the seams be pitched occasionally (e. g., Watson's Hotel). These flat roofs, made accessible by fairly broad staircases outside the tenements, would surely be healthier for the dense population in that neighbourhood to sleep on than the plinths and streets below, where rats run over the shrouded forms of the sleepers. It is not difficult to picture to oneself such a street with flat roofs, their line broken here and there by canopies and kiosks, carrying hanging gardens "a la mode Babyloniente."

As to the material—if there is a city in the world where walls should be built entirely of concrete, Bombay is that city. Stone is costly, bricks (except the rotten half-burnt flat abominations, which must be thickly plastered) are not to be had for love or money; labour is expensive, but any coolie can run up concrete walls under any muccaddam, provided with planks and bolts or bars to pin the planks together on each side as the structure mounts up. All Englishmen know that many London suburban detached and semi-detached houses are thus built and very nice they look—besides being cool, clean, comfortable, and vermin proof, practically impervious to damp, and calculated to last till the crack of doom.

Lastly, as to the cheapest and most sanitary material for 'chawls' for the labouring classes, Mr. Kanga is on the right track when he advocates corrugated iron sheets for walls and roofs: but he does not go far enough if he means the walls to be of a single plate, and the roofs not to be sheathed inside with planking, or the posts and roof supports to be of timber. No! Mr. Kanga, let posts and roofs supports be all of iron or steel and the iron roof lined with planking, for I'm sure you don't want to cook your coolies. Then your walls, if not of concrete, as just recommended for large buildings (which would, of course, be best) should be of two plates, separated by a space of 10" to 12", which should be filled in with wholesome yellow earth well rammed down but not wetted. There could be no cheaper, simpler, or more cleanly dwellings than these. If a daub built or wattle-and-daub huts are still allowable under Municipal regulations, the latter should be at once amended, so as to prohibit such huts absolutely.

Mr. Kanga is not quite correct in saying that bubonic plague is unknown in cold countries. As a matter of fact it is endemic in the region lying north of the the Himalayas, where (I believe) the natives attribute it to their being compelled to drink melted snow water; it may be a species of goitre, such as affects many Swiss mountain peasants from the same cause. It is said not to be malignant. It cannot come from rats or rat fleas, for there are no rats to speak of.

Bubonic Plague has ravaged the Western parts of India before, notably when it decimated the Emperor Aurunzebe's huge army when he was about to "transfer" Poona City to another spot near which new city he proposed calling Brahmachari (or something like that). Khafi Khan, the Persian historian of that epoch, however, does not even mention rats or rat fleas in connection with bubonic plague, but (if I remember aright) attributes the scourge to the filthy surroundiug of the camps and the debauchery of the soldiery—he was doubtless right. The fact is the medical faculty have yet much to learn about plague, but in inoculation Dr. Haffkine has certainly hit up on a remedy, dangerous only to those in weak health.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The Bombay Government Gazette April 9)

Mr. Ladhabhai Harji, Deputy Asst. Political Agent, First Grade, to be Deputy Asst Political Agent, Palanpur

Mr. Vinayak Ganesh Gadkari, Deputy Asst. Political Agent. Fifth Grade, to be Deputy Asst Political Agent Mahi Kantha.

Mr. H. B. Kothavala to be an Additional Deputy Supt of Police for the East Khandesh Dist from the 17th to the 23rd Feb (both days inclusive).

Mr. Sitaram Balwant Rao, Deputy Supt of Police, Satara, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with forlough for one year with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Balkrisna Vijayarangam Mudlier to be a Special Magte in the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee vice the late Rao Saheb Damodbar Vijayarangam Mudlier.

Mr. Balkrishna W. Pandurang to be Asst Supt of Stamps and Stationary with effect from the 1st April 1907.

Mr. Sayaji Shivaji Poredi to act as Huzur Deputy Collr, West Khandesh, as a temporary measure, vice Mr. Ganesh Pandurang Thakar retiring, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Visbvanath Janardan Karandikar, Dist Deputy Collr, Ratnagiri, is allowed an extentions of leave by six months.

Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, B.A. passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Lower Standard on 16th March.

Mr. Dayabbi Surajlal Thathi, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, in charge of the Chief Accountant Office of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, is granted six weeks' privilege leave with effect from 21st April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr Hari Ganesh Thakur to act as Fourth Asst Collr of Salt Revenue and Chief Accountant Officer of Customs, Salt Opium, during the absence on leave of Mr Dayabhai Surajlal Thathi or pending further orders.

Mr. Ganpat Kedari Kakade to act as Vice-Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, vice Mr W Rowbotham, A.R.C.A. (London), pending further orders.

Mr Bamanji Hormasji Pavri, L.C.E., to act as Professor of Engineering, College of Science, Poona.

Mr Gopal Balkrishna Rishi, L.C.E., to act as Lecturer in Engineering, College of Science, Poona.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gangadhar Khanderav, Police Patil, residing at Puntamba, is appointed, with effect from the 20th April to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. 1879, within the limits of the Kopargaon Taluka in the Ahmednagar Dist vice Mr Baburao bin Baghunathrao, deceased.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court Mr Bhimashankar Yeshvant Mugutkar to practice as a Pleader in the Sholapur Dist.

Mr Chhotalal Nanalal Bania alias Talati to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad Dist.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court Mr Lakshman Dhondo Karmarkar, L L B, to practise as a Pleader in Poona Dist.

Mr Ramchandra Gundo Petigeri, B A, LL B, to practise as a Pleader in the Dharwar Dist.

Mr Yashvant Bhaskar Jathar, B A, LLB, to practise as a Pleader in the Dharwar Dist.

Mr Chimanlal Dalpatram Kavi, B A, Probationary Dist Agricultural Inspector, Broach, is confirmed as Dist Inspector of Agriculture.

Mr J P Orr, ICS, delivered over and Mr J McNeill, ICS. received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magte, Ahmednagar, on the 28th March.

Mr G DeLuna delivered over and Mr Firozshah Pestanji Jehangir received charge of the office of Asst Comr C D, on the 4th April.

Mr M S Sashital, Head Karkun, Hubli Taluka, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Hubli Taluka in the Dharwar Dist during the absence on privilege leave for six weeks from 10th April, or subsequent date, of Mr V S Kalolgi, the permanent incumbent.

Mr V B Sakhalkar, Chitnis to the Collr of Ratnagiri, has been allowed to extension of privilege leave by two weeks

Mr Gurunath G Babladkar, Local Fund Accountant, Bijapur (Pay Rs. 60), is appointed to act as Third Grade Head Accountant at Bijapur during the absence on two months' privilege leave of Mr. Raymond F B Saldanha, the permanent incumbent.

The leave without pay for six months with effect from the 18th Sept 1907 granted to Mr S B Tata, B A, Inspector in charge Liquor Warehouse, Jalgaon, East Khandesh Dist, is extended by three months, the acting arrangement already made being continued.

Vithal Bawji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khanapur Taluka, Satara Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 7th Feb, to 2nd March inclusive, and Candidate Kashinath Nagesh was appointed to act for him.

Jaardas Sobhraj, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 15th Jan to 27th Feb inclusive, and Candidate Dewanmal Dahiram was appointed to act for him from 5th Feb,

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Chambers, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding.

Dr. Sukhia moved, in accordance with previous notice given by him, that Government be requested to amend section 154 of the Municipal Act so as to enable property-holders to fully comply with all Municipal requirements. He advanced arguments, in favour of the proposition and addressed the Board for fifty minutes, but finding no seconder the proposition fell through.

The Corporation next considered the report of the Committee on the collapse of a house in Bhendi Bazar, where a number of people were killed on the 13th January, 1907.

The Committee in the report said:—The point on which great stress has been laid in the Government letter under reference is the inadequacy of the existing building bye-laws. With regard to this the President has already informed Government at the instance of the Corporation that the matter has not escaped attention and that the Corporation have been awaiting from the Executive draft building bye-laws to be framed in consonance with the provisions of the Municipal Act as amended by Act IV of 1905. As the Corporation are aware the task of drafting these bye-laws is not an easy one. To have rushed through a work of its magnitude without the most careful consideration of each and every word of the new bye-laws would have simply detracted from their adequacy and efficiency and necessitated a further revision soon after their promulgation. It was therefore quite natural that though fully alive to the great urgency of the matter the Municipal Executive and the Solicitors should have taken the time that they have in formulating the Bye-laws which have now been ready for some months and in respect of which the views of the Architects' Association, to whom a copy was forwarded by the Commissioner, have just been received. One other point to which Government have also thought it necessary to direct special attention is the inadequacy of the Municipal Inspecting Establishment. This question, too, has received the most anxious consideration of the Corporation. A report was submitted to them in June 1906, indicating the needs of the Executive Engineer in the matter of establishment for a better supervision of buildings and streets. A Committee was appointed to consider this question, who, having called for full particulars in regard to the matter, should have now been in a position to submit their report to the Corporation but, who it is understood, have thought it desirable to defer making any recommendations in regard to this particular branch of the Executive Engineer's Department, in view of the intention of the Commissioner to place shortly before the Standing Committee a schedule embodying comprehensive proposals for a complete reorganization of the supervising staff of the Executive Engineer's Department. It will thus be seen that all that could be done in the matter has been done and the Committee beg to recommend that Government may be informed accordingly and that a copy of the Commissioner's report, which is submitted with this report, may also be sent to them for information with an assurance that the deficiencies to which they have drawn attention have already engaged the most anxious attention of the Corporation and will be made good as expeditiously as possible.

The report was recorded.

HORNBY ROAD TRAFFIC.

Colonel Collie proposed that the Commissioner be requested to report at what cost Hornby Road can be widened between a line to the north of Oriental Buildings and the Gaiety Theatre by throwing the pavement on the west side into the roadway up to the line of the arcades and by a corresponding width or more on the eastern side. He pointed out that the new tramway lines had encroached on the roadway and that the traffic was congested by carriages being allowed to stand outside Messrs. Whiteaway's buildings and at other points. He did not think the removal of the extra part of the footpath would prove hard on the pedestrians while it would be of great benefit to the vehicular traffic.

The proposition being seconded was carried.

MOSQUITOES ON MALABAR HILL.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne proposed:—'That the Commissioner be requested to give a report as early as possible, in consultation with the Executive Health Officer, regarding the plague of mosquitoes during the last few months on Malabar Hill, especially on that portion lying between the Walkeshwar Temple and Mount Nepean and particularly upon the following points:—(a) What reasons are assigned by the Health Department for the extraordinary large number of these pests this year? (b) Individual efforts having proved useless in getting rid of the mosquitoes, what steps have been, or are being, taken by the Municipal Health Department? (c) Is the planting of Eucalyptus trees in large numbers practicable, and, if so, has the same been tried? (d) Have the Municipal sewage works on the shore near Lands End Road anything to do with the large increase in the number of these insects?

The resolution being duly seconded was adopted, and the Corporation adjourned till 4th May.

MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana were held yesterday on the Bombay Education Society's School ground at Byculla. A large number of spectators witnessed the sports which were keenly contested. Some of the items in the programme, especially the "Open Potato Race for Ladies" and the "Chariot Race for Lady Students and Nurses," proved greatly interesting. The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers played during the sports.

The following are the results:—

100 yards Race: (1) Brooks, (2) Khansaheb.

Putting the Weight (16 lbs.): (1) Khansaheb, (2) C. R. De'Souza.

High Jump: (1) Alvares, (2) George.

220 yards Race: (1) Brooks, (2) Dias.

Pole Jump: (1) Cowper, (2) Osborne.

Hurdle Race (120 yds): (1) Cowper, (2) George.

Whistling Race (For Lady Students), Miss Macardo with Calil (2) Miss Oliviera with Bailey.

440 yds. Race: (1) Khansaheb, (2) Cowper.

Long Jump: (1) Cowper, (2) Brooks.

Gymnastics: (1) Bhat, (2) Dhavle.

Needle and Thread Race for Lady students: Miss Kees with Hanson, (2) Miss. Glancey with Honey.

3-Mile Cycle Race: (1) Gazder and Patell.

Open Potato Race for Ladies: (1) Miss Ford (2) Miss Cowper.

1 Mile Race: (1) Honey and Iyengar.

Obstacle Race: (1) Hanson, (2) Bhat.

Chariot Race for Lady Students and Nurses: Miss Marcardo with Hanson, (2) Miss Glancey with Honey.

½ Mile Race for Bombay Education Society's School Boys: (1) Dewar, (2) De Mello.

Tug-of-War: Hospital.

After the sports were over, Mrs Dimmock gave away the Cups. The All-Round Championship Cup was won by Mr. Cowper.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	19
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	7	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	20	16	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	17	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	10
Water Division	0	0	17
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	0
Total	*56	53	151
Total plague deaths to date	142,638		
Same date last year	83	70	143

*Includes one imported case from Vijaidurgon.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
11	6

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

APRIL, 9th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	17	71	14
B	81	129	27
C	43	134	64
D	27	33	14
E	54	172	31
F & G	38	15	3
Total to date	272	654	153
Total rats killed			926

NO. 10, DOWNING-STREET.

A House and its Memories.

"That is Downing-street, is it? I never heard of Downing-street. What do they do in Downing street?" Disraeli must have enjoyed putting these questions in the mouth of his young Ferdinand Armine. But if any contemporary novelist produced such an ignorant hero to-day we would call the picture untrue to life. The sight as a sight is not one to excite enthusiasm—a short, quiet street, ending suddenly in a low brick building like a weighing-machine office, and an unpretentious iron railing broken by a passage leading to a flight of steps over which one sees the trees of St. James's Park. On one side a range of heavy classical stone buildings casts an official chill, and stops menacingly on the lower storey with the start of an arch whose open stone teeth are turned towards the two modest old red-brick houses opposite. Some day builders will spring the arch over the street, and the long-postponed plan to continue the stone buildings on the north side will be fulfilled at the cost of the most famous house in Europe—No. 10, Downing-street. But the great State officials have already prepared a scheme to break the shock to the public when that blow does fall. Already Parliament is considering a bill to convert the whole congeries of public buildings into a private place where there will be no admittance except on business, and Downing-street, Charles-street, and several other eminent little inlets in Whitehall will be closed to the sentimental pilgrim as well as to the photographer in wait for celebrities and the baiter of Cabinet Ministers. When that day comes we shall have nothing to trust to but Mr. Charles Eyre Pascoe's book, and one wishes it were a little better done. He has a glowing and neglected theme, and the right enthusiasm for it and perception of its historic glamour, but he cannot tell an orderly story, and his text is redundant and not infrequently distracted. But the book is worth struggling through, for it has many fine passages and good stories, and, after all, Mr. Pascoe, an old Government official, is only adding local colour when he brings the air of the Circumlocution Office into his prose.

No. 10 and No. 11, Downing-street, are the only remains of the street built by the "doubly perjured traitor but capable official Sir George Downing about 1663. They are not very stately houses, and externly resemble many Bloomsburry boarding-houses; but internally there are fine rooms, and one can form little idea of the extent of the houses from the street frontage. Mr. Pascoe suggests that the Cabinet-room of No. 10 was Downings own dining-room, and that the garden front was part of the original house. The identity of the first architect is unknown, but Wren subsequently "overlooked" it—a good deal that is disclosed by Mr. C. E. Fowler's pictures makes us take the word in its more colloquial sense,—and Sir John Soane made additions and alterations. The present waiting-room of the Whip's Office, at the butt of the street, the author identifies as the waiting-room of the old Colonial Office, where Wellington and Nelson had their only meeting. We get exciting glimpses of the inside of No. 10 and No. 11, with their rooms of moderate size, cosy and old-fashioned, innumerable passages and unexpected staircases; the Boardroom, with its early Georgian carving, and the King's chair with its Royal George cypher; the state dining-room, with its old brass clock surmounted by a figure of Saturn, where Gladstone gave his great breakfasts and the "Souls" met; the "Cabinet-room," which has been nowadays neglected for the reception-room on the first floor; and, above all, the "noble stone, kitchen." George II. offered the house to Sir Robert Walpole, who would only accept it for his office of First Lord of the Treasury, to which post he had it annexed for ever, and from 1735 till to-day it has been the centre of English political life. The list of those who have lived in the house includes Walpole, North, Pitt, Perceval, Liverpool, Grey, Disraeli, Gladstone, and Salisbury.

Of the significance of the house and the mystery and fascination that lie behind its momentous tenancy the author writes well; and to-day, as the nation waits for the news from Downing-street of the tenant that lies stricken there, his words carry a quicker meaning:—

Viewed, then, as a furnished house to let for a season it is far superior to any that comes into the market. It is never let save after prolonged competition, followed by much anxious negotiation and treaty, and the term for which it is let never exceeds seven years . . . The State is the landlord. The chairs, sofas, carpets, tables, portraits desks, and all the kitchen utensils are the landlord's, the very copper saucepan below being stamped "V. R." . . . Lord Rosebery in his time occupied this as a bedroom, as also did Mr. Balfour in his. Mr. Gladstone slept here. Who will sleep in this room twenty years hence? Nay, who will sleep here seven years from now? . . . The atmosphere of the House of Commons is always charged with electricity, Clouds sometimes gather, no one knows exactly how, one black cloud following upon another. Then, perhaps a storm bursts; and lo! a Prime Minister is stricken, and falls. In any event he goes home to bed—to sleep, perchance to dream.

"What do they do in Downing-street?" Carlyle wrote: "It is evident to all men that the interest of a hundred and fifty millions of us depends on the mysterious industry there carried on." Hook wrote: "There is an infection in the air of this little cul-de-sac; an hour's inhalation of its atmosphere affects some men with giddiness, others with blindness, and very frequently with the plague of boastfulness." Mr. Pascoe gives us a glimpse of the industry in process. This is the day of the Prime Minister:—

Late to bed and too early to rise, and cautious fare; brief, low living and high thinking; at best the cutlet and claret of Mr. Disraeli. Cab, brougham, or motor-car always at the door. A House of Commons coat always ready in the hall. A hat always at hand above it. Fifty invitations a day in the session to fetes, and functions, and festivities, and fifty more to subscribe or patronise, to read, mark, appoint, consider, or grant. As many invitations to public dinners and speechmaking, tending to cerebral congestion at midnight and no sleep till morning. Three secretaries are in waiting, each abiding his turn to say, "Sir, this matter must be attended to." Ministerial colleagues on the sofa in the ante-room below waiting to be summoned upstairs to say, "something must be done." "Whips" in an adjoining building, messengers lurking in the passages. Visitors seated in the waiting-room. A deputation coming up the street.

But official life in Downing-street must at one time have been a pleasant thing. In 1782 the Secretaries of the Treasury received £3,000 and about £279 in the year's gifts. Their emoluments averaged £5,114 a year. "Old George Rose," sometime a naval purser and always a supporter of Pitt, held situations in the Treasury and elsewhere worth £10,000 a year. Nobody concerned himself much with the numerous and curious privileges or how the great officials exercised them. Nobody seemed to know anything about an old gentleman who was accommodated with comfortable apartments upstairs in Downing-street. He used to take his daily ride in the Park; a stepping-stone for mounting his horse was built up for his accommodation on the Garden side of the Treasury, and is still in existence. A reminiscence of this fine old gentleman hangs in one room in the form of a half-length portrait said to be by Sir Joshua Reynolds. But even his name is unknown.

One may close Mr. Pascoe's book with an enlivening note in the story told by the Private Secretary how he brought the news of the fall of Sabastopel to the most buoyant chief who ever presided at Downing-street:—

The messenger told me I could not go up the old staircase as that was forbidden. I pushed by him and went up and knocked at the door, which was answered by Lord Clarendon. The Premier, on hearing the news, gave a "view hollos" which might have awakened the dead. As it was, you have might heard it across the Park.

Palmerston did not live at No. 10, but his tall figure and his "view hollos" will ever haunt the place. Mr. Pascoe has certainly produced a book with many bright pieces. We do not challenge the accuracy of his information, gathered from hitherto untapped official sources, but we note several minor inaccuracies in other matters.—J. B. in the "Manchester Guardian."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, April 10.

145—Coy Rifle Meeting—Sunday the 12th instant—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of the Officer Commanding, "F" Coy. for firing the company Rifle Meeting. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

146—All Medals, and Cups &c for engraving to be returned to Head-Quarters by to-day the 10th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS may be said about many brilliant prospectuses that are frequently issued to financiers; they often herald the formation of companies which go up like the proverbial rocket and come down like a stick. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, unlike such shaky ventures, are the soundest investments in which people suffering from disease can entrust their money. They have the reputation of over half a century, and every day they return substantial dividends in the form of good health. No disease has yet disputed their influence when a fair trial has been given. They cure dysentery, diarrhœa, weakness, and liver and kidney diseases, whilst for skin diseases they have no equal. Sold by all chemists, &c.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

The disturbance in the north-west has again given nearly general rain in Upper India and Baluchistan, the rainfall being moderately heavy in North West Frontier Province and west of the Himalayas and light elsewhere. Light rain is also reported from Ispahan and Meshed, but the barometer is now rising in Persia and North-West India, and this, together with the decrease of cloud in Upper India indicates that the disturbance is beginning to disappear. Light rain has fallen in the north of Burma and parts of Assam.

Burma.—Light rainfall has been nearly general in north of the Province. Bhamo records half an inch. Skies are moderately clouded in the north. The air contains the average amount of moisture and the temperature is normal.

North-East India, Orissa.—Light rain has fallen in Assam and Mymensingh, the largest amount being half an inch at Sibsagar and Cherrapoonjee. Skies are clear in north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal and temperature is normal or in excess.

United Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India.—Chakrata and Muktesar report light falls of rain. Skies are clear, except in a few stations. Moisture in the air is below the average in the east of the United Provinces and south of the Central Provinces, either equal to or above elsewhere. The temperature is approximately normal in the Central Provinces and west of Central India, but in excess in the rest of the division.

North-West India.—There has been nearly general rain in Upper India, and Baluchistan. Simla had one inch, Ludhiana, Khushab, and Rawalpindi half, Dera Ismail Khan one and a half, Peshawar and Cherat two, Murree three-quarters, Shrinagar one and a half inches. Cloud has increased in Gujrat and Rajputana, but decreased in the rest of North-West India. Humidity is considerably above the average. The temperature is in defect, except in the eastern districts, deficiency in the mean temperature amounting to 20° at Chaman.

Peninsula.—Light cloud has spread over the whole of the division. Air is drier than usual in the Deccan and parts of Konkan. Temperature is nearly normal.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to diminish considerably in the plains of Upper India, but will probably continue in the hill districts and Baluchistan. Thundershowers are probable in parts of North-East India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 9th April 1908 was 28·835 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Information is scanty to-day from this district.

United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the moisture in the atmosphere is much less than normal at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Winds were westerly at Cawnpore and Allahabad and north-westerly at Mainpuri. Temperature both maximum as well as minimum has been 5° to 7° in excess of normal generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Karachi and Ajmer and the air has become damper than usual at Ajmer and Jaipur. Winds blow from the northerly direction at Jaipur and from the north-westerly at Ajmer and Karachi. The maximum temperature has been about the average, while weather during night was 9° warmer than usual at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or densely clouded at most places and humidity has increased considerably almost everywhere. Westerly or south-westerly winds prevail generally. Day temperature had been 4° to 10° in defect of normal at Ahmedabad, Deesa, Surat, Rajkot, Veraval and Bhuj, while last night's minimum was 3° to 8° above the average at Indore, Deesa, Rajkot and Veraval.

Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in several places while the air is drier than usual everywhere except at Khandwa. Winds are westerly at Saugor and Amraoti, south-westerly at Hoshangabad and Akola, southerly at Raipur and northerly or north-westerly at Khandwa and Nagpur. Temperature variations have been small and somewhat irregular generally.

Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared at Ratnagiri while humidity is fairly normal at Bombay and slightly below it elsewhere. The direction of air movement is northerly or north-easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao while calm is recorded at Karwar. Day temperature has been equal to the average at Karwar and slightly above it in other places while yesterday's minimum was 3° cooler than usual at Karwar.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are more or less cloudy in some places while humidity is much below the average generally. Calms and variable breezes prevail everywhere. Day temperature has been 4° in excess of normal at Hyderabad while the weather during the night time was 5° cooler than usual at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Skies are likely to remain more or less cloudy over the greater part of the reporting area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 4th April.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 4th April 08	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
G I P Ry Section	2,29,079	5,93,268	15,409	9,37,756
I M R system	77,789	1,75,382	1,967	2,54,738

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The "Parsi":—Mr. John Morley's perspicuity in making Indian appointments is becoming famous, and the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott as Chief Justice in the place of Sir Lawrence Jenkins is one quite in keeping with the Secretary of State's good record. There are two common opinions as to the most suitable method of selecting in a new Chief Justice. According to some, it is advisable to import a man who comes with plenty of learning but no local prejudices. There are peculiarities in the ways of every court which sometimes make it desirable that a new judge should be beyond all suspicion of being hampered by the conventions which he has grown into and by the personal relations he has formed. Others, of course, say that the more local knowledge a judge has, the better he will be able to apply his wisdom to a solution of the problems presented to him. Of the Hon. Mr. Scott it may be said that he knows local conditions intimately, having practised long and honourably in the Bombay Court already; while those who know him best will be the first to agree that a man less likely to be banefully influenced by his environment it would be hard to discover. The Hon. Mr. Scott may be depended upon not only to fulfil the functions of a Chief Justice most competently, but also to preserve those high traditions of social duty which have ever been the chief ornament of the Judges of the High Court of Bombay. Of his legal attainments it is unnecessary to say much here—they are so well-known to everybody in Bombay who has observed his work as Advocate-General; and even had he not already during a vacancy filled the high office of a High Court Judge with distinction, he would still have been the most likely successor to Sir Lawrence Jenkins that the public in general who always prophesy according to their wishes, could think of.

The "Gujerati":—If the selection was to be from English lawyers practising in India, the appointment will, we feel, meet with general approval on the whole. Sir Lawrence Jenkins was to take up his post at the India Office immediately after his arrival in England and we may, therefore, take it that Mr. Scott's qualifications were deemed to be superior to those of the other aspirants, English or Anglo-Indian. Whether that conjecture is well founded or not, there is better foundation for the report that the Bombay Government were in favour of the Hon. Mr. Scott's appointment. He has practised on the Original Side of the High Court for many years. He has been Advocate General for some years past and acted as a Puisne Judge for a short time. Courteous and dignified in his bearing and successful in his professional career, let us hope that he will also succeed in giving every satisfaction to the bar and the public, as head of the judiciary in the Bombay Presidency. What the people at large value most in the High Court is its thorough independence integrity and impartiality, and we trust that the Hon. Mr. Scott will be able to hand down intact to his successor the old traditions and the moral prestige of the highest tribunal in the presidency just as Sir Lawrence Jenkins was able to do with such pre-eminent success.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—It is with a sense of relief that lawyers and laymen in the Bombay Presidency have heard of the appointment of Mr. Basil Scott as their new Chief Justice. Sir Lawrence Jenkins could not have been succeeded by a better man. Indeed the risks were that the high office might find an occupant unworthy of it in more sense than one. The threatened danger has been averted to the relief of us all. Not only the destinies of the Bombay High Court but of British Justice in the Presidency have been entrusted to the safe keeping of a lawyer and a gentleman whom all lawyers respect for his erudition and all laymen trust and like for his sound judicial temperament and absolute integrity.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The "Parsi":—The election of the Hon. Mr. G.O.W Dunn to the Presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is one which will meet with entire approval in every quarter. Professionally Mr. Dunn has reached the top-most runz of the service he chose. He passed out of Coopers' Hill a little over thirty years ago and is now the senior engineer in the Public Works Department, with great reputation for all-round ability. Mr. Dunn has served on many public bodies, his most important appointment and the one in which he is now best known being the chairmanship of the Improvement Trust; it is not the place here to go into details of his work in this appointment; what he has done is well-known, and that the Trust has not gone forward more rapidly is not his fault, while his tact and energy have removed many grievances and got over many difficulties which threatened to hamper the work of improvement. Socially the new President is deservedly popular. His sincere courtesy towards people of every community is particularly appreciated as the valuation of a man of affairs and of high standards of worth, and is a quality quite different from and infinitely more valuable than the amiable eccentricity of cranks who fancy that it is philanthropic to be polite. On all public questions his opinion is more and more sought, and in association with any movement for the furtherance of Indian industry, education, or social amelioration, his name is a guarantee of something real being forthcoming from the effort. As President of the Corporation Mr. Dunn will be both dignified and businesslike and—(not the least important of his duties) he will keep the irrepressibles in order.

The "Kast Goftar":—There can be no two opinions as to the wisdom of the Bombay Corporation's choice of its new President. The Hon. Mr. Dunn, who has been elected chairman by the unanimous votes of our civic fathers, has served this City in multifarious capacities, both in the Corporation as also in the City Improvement Trust. He has the unique honour conferred upon him of serving simultaneously as the President of the two great bodies which are entrusted with the civic administration of this City. The one is a semi-official institution, while the other is under popular control, but their mutual relations have not always been of the most harmonious character. That the Corporation should, notwithstanding, have elected Mr. Dunn as their President is a signal proof that that gentleman stands high in the confidence of the civic fathers. Though we have often adversely criticized the administrative policy of the Improvement Trust, we cannot dissemble our esteem for its Chairman who has for the last several years guided its destinies, according to his own lights and with an honest conviction, that the measures which were taken during his term of office for the Improvement of the City were in the best interests of its teeming population. The Trust has introduced many wholesome changes which would leave a permanent trace on the improvement of the city, and though its progress has not been as rapid as we would wish, the work it has accomplished has made Bombay a healthier city than what it was when it first commenced its operations at Improvement.

The "Gujerati":—The Bombay Municipal Corporation has with a unanimous voice appointed the Hon. Mr. Dunn, president of the Corporation for the year 1908-09. We are glad the vote was unanimous and that there were no other rival candidates with their interminable and annoying canvassing for votes. As a member of the Corporation and in other capacities he has rendered valuable services to the city and although one may feel constrained to differ from his views on occasions, his spirit of fairness, sound judgment and extensive experience have gained for him the respect of all alike. He is one of the few Europeans who have taken an active interest in the civic affairs of this city and we note with pleasure that the choice of the Corporation has fallen upon him in what may prove to be about the last year of his official career in India. His cordial assurance that he would endeavour to carry out the duties of his office in such a manner as to maintain the best traditions of the Corporation must have been gratifying to his colleagues as it is to the outside public. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, the retiring president, has in the midst of multifarious duties been successful in diligently attending to his duties as president of the Corporation. The brief statistical account that he gave of the growing work the Corporation and the Committee and Sub-Committees have to do is a fair index of the development of local self-government in Bombay and of the complexity of the civic problems the Corporation is called upon to deal with.

The "Praja Bandhu":—The unanimous election of the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn to fill the responsible post of the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for a period of one year is but a fitting termination of a useful career. Though Mr. Dunn in common with many other officials committed the blunder of voting for the nominees of the Caucus party, the very fact that Sir Phirozshah Mehta proposed him as President is a sufficient indication that the strong ill-feeling to which the Caucus organization had rightly given birth to at the time has practically wholly disappeared. One may, therefore, safely count upon a thorough re-establishment of pleasant and friendly relations between the members of the various communities living in Bombay. That this is at it ought to be scarcely needs to be mentioned. As for Mr. Dunn he is said to possess all the necessary qualifications required of a successful President. While, therefore, congratulating him on the honour conferred upon him by his colleagues in the Corporation, which by the way is the highest within their power, we trust he will be able to steer the Municipal barque clear of all shoals, and that his period of office will not be disturbed by some of the unpleasant incidents that were noticeable during his predecessor's term.

THE Rev. Angus Bethune, vicar of Seaham, who has just attained the age of ninety-seven, is believed to be the oldest clergyman in England, and possibly in the world, still fulfilling active duties. He was ordained in 1841, and has held his present charge since 1859. Seaham Church, in which Mr. Bethune officiates, is the one wherein the marriage took place of Lord Byron and Miss Milbank. The family of the latter at that time resided at Seaham Hall, now one of the seats of the Marquess of Londonderry.

BY THE WAY.

NATURALISED FRENCHMEN.

The French Ministry of Justice has just published an analysed list of the foreigners who acquired French citizenship in 1907. The total number is 9,654; and, in spite of the "entente cordiale," only 74 of them were English. Even Germans (281) were naturalised in larger numbers. The Belgians (1,769) come at the head of the list, followed by the Italians (1,575), the Alsatians (929), and the Spaniards (342). The Russian score is 231, and last there come 31 Greeks, 17 Moroccans, 10 Hungarians, and 4 Chinese. Against the gain thus recorded, however, there has to be set off a loss of 1,251 French citizens who, in the course of 1907, naturalised themselves in other countries.

SOCIAL MISSIONS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The great public schools have "missions" in many of the poorer parts of our large towns. The honour of beginning these missions rests with Eton and Marlborough, for their efforts on behalf of Hackney and Tottenham respectively go back as far as the year 1880. But Mr. George Wade, who writes on the subject in the April 'Sunday Magazine' says it is probable that the palm for the greatest work, in extent as in its success, must be awarded to Rugby, with its famous missions at Notting Hill and Birmingham; while Charterhouse, with its fine record in the Borough, comes close behind. The Eton work was commenced in 1880 at Hackney Wick, and it is said to have exercised a most beneficial influence on the district.

THE RUGBY MISSION.

The centre of the London Rugby mission is in Walmer-road, Notting Hill, where the work is now in charge of the Rev. C. S. Donald. The district is one of the poorest and roughest in London, but the amount of work done there on behalf of the poor folks by Old Rugbeians, who frequently come after business hours from the City and take a hand in teaching or helping their less fortunate brethren, is simply astonishing. At "Rugby House" any Old Boys who desire may stay and help, as a rest and change from their daily labour, at any time. The weekly cost to them is very small, and the excellent work they do is admirable in its scope and results. Rugby takes large parties from its London and Birmingham missions to spend whole days during summer at the school itself.

THE HARROW CENTRE.

Harrow began her mission work in 1882, also at Notting Hill. The mission can boast an excellent church. There are a large hall, a capital hostel, and innumerable clubs and agencies that are exceedingly well patronised by the people round about. It takes all the time and energy of the vicar and two curates, as well as many occasional helpers from the school's old and present boys, to keep pace with the needs of this parish of Holy Trinity that Harrow has made. Harrovians have subscribed more than £39,000 in twenty years towards it; they have now secured for it an income of £1,500 per year certain. The missioner goes at least once a term to the school, and in the speech-hall explains to the boys all that is being done, whilst parties of boys from Harrow visit the mission and join in its work three or four times each year. Efforts by a number of other schools also find mention.

A SCIENTIST DENOUNCES PALMISTRY.

"Palmistry is an absolute absurdity. The whole thing is beneath contempt," declared Professor Stirling, Dean of the Medical Faculty and Professor of Physiology at Victoria University, Manchester, in the course of a lecture at the Royal Institution: Look at your palms and you will find certain classical lines. These lines, the so-called lines of life, heart, and head, the girdle of Venus, the bracelets of life round your wrists—what do you suppose they really are? They are nothing more or less than creases or folds produced by the action of the muscles. The line of heart, for instance, is the flexure of the four fingers, and the line of life is the result of the action of the thumb. All these lines that have been given astronomical names by the palmists are characteristic flexures. You will find the same lines on the palm of an ourang-outang. Humanity is easily gulled through its extraordinary ignorance of the elementary facts of physiology. Professor Stirling placed finger-prints in a very different category. The print of a thumb alone, he said, is sufficient to identify a person for all time.

AN EMIGRANT FAMILY.

Many examples are given from time to time of the bettered conditions of emigrants to Canada. One of the latest relates to Mr. John Mckenzie, blacksmith, from Loch Carron, Ross-shire, Scotland, who sailed from Glasgow on March 16, 1907, with wife and a family of seven. He is in the neighbourhood of Milton, Ontario, working at his trade. His two daughters are earning £4 4s. per month each, all found, and one son with a farmer at Scarborough, £5 per month all found, and another son, age fifteen, is earning £3 per month all found. The whole family combined is earning £28 8s. per month, as against £2 5s. per week which they were earning in Scotland.

THE FAUTEUIL OF M. POINCARE.

The fauteuil of the French Academy in which M. Poincare succeeds Sully-Prudhomme has had fourteen occupants, of whom perhaps an undue proportion have been obscure. The most interesting of the obscure is Salomon, a magistrate—interesting because he was preferred to the great Corneille. The reason assigned for the preference was that Corneille lived in the country and would therefore have a difficulty in attending the meetings. He was succeeded by Phillippe Quinault, who wrote plays long since forgotten, and was also Lulli's principal librettist. Other tenants of the same chair have been Cardinal Fleury, who was first Louis XV.'s tutor and afterwards his minister; the Chevalier de Florian, whom Thermidor saved from the guillotine; Volney, and the Duc de Broglie, of whom La Fayette said: "I do not like that man, but I esteem him."

THE RETIRING ORIEL PROFESSOR AT OXFORD.

The Rev. T. K. Cheyne, who has just been granted a pension on resigning the Oriel Professorship at Oxford, is the son of a former Master at Christ's Hospital, and grandson of Thomas Hartwell Horne, who wrote the once popular "Introduction to the Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures," and partly compiled the British Museum Catalogue. His brother the late Mr. C. H. H. Cheyne, author of a standard treatise on the "Planetary Theory," will be remembered by many as a former mathematical master at Westminster School. Although he took only a "pass" degree, Mr. Cheyne secured several theological distinctions, and was elected to a Fellowship at Balliol through the influence of Jowett.

"MERRY HEART."

Oh, Willie, when you speel the brae
Bound for the Maiden Well,
You think, mayhap, the Hillo' Life
You're speelin' fast yourse';
Grup tight your rang! cock up your neb!
An'sing your gude auld sang—
"The waefu' heart sune tines the gate,
The Merry Heart gaes lang!"

Then, when you've won the tap an'rest
'Beside the Fairy Spring,
Should thochts o' Life's bit heighs an' hewes
A touch o' sadness bring,
Tak' three gude waughts an' wish for health,
Syne skirl up your sang—
"The waefu' heart sune tines the gate,
The Merry Heart gaes lang!"

So, when you're auld and stechie, Will,
Ad' speelin' days are dune,
You'll thraw your cutty by the lowe,
Or dawner oot an' in;
"Thank God," you'll say, "I've lived to prove
The truth o' my auld sang—
'The waefu' heart sune tines the gate,
The Merry Heart gaes lang!'"

—R. R., in "Glasgow Herald."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A MID-SEASON VISITING GOWN.

With remnants and bargains rending the air, there has happily fallen to my consideration a visiting gown that suggests the short length in several directions. Initially, there is the Princesse, or Josephine, skirt of velvet, for the fashioning of which a reduced dress length would amply suffice, a similarly modest supply of dyed "filet" lace serving for the upper part. As the picture clearly relates the feature of this last is the favourite heavily padded silk embroidery, and it is also equally apparent how a wide insertion is responsible for the whole matter, two widths being joined to create the sleeves. Additionally to all of which there is a tiny V vest of chiffon, all in tone, and a fine drawn chemisette of ivory lace, with hightucked collar, and tiny Toby frill of lace. The great house of Drecoll are the original designers of this very elegant thing. But the moral pointed is, to try and buy skirt lengths of silk or velvet or cloth sufficient to be carried slightly above the waist if desired.

ABOUT THE DEMISE OF THE PETTICOAT.

Since referring to this a few weeks back, a good deal of valuable evidence has been forced to the front as to the accuracy of the rumour. Although the stage is largely responsible for the impetus given to the exaggeratedly slim figure, that fully suffices in these days for assurance, the finger of "La Mode" points with unmistakeable precision at a limp, clinging aspect; and, let those deride it who like, the odds are all in favour of the decree becoming fact. Foreshadowing the future, I foresee innumerable difficulties arising in the paths of those not too lavishly endowed with this world's goods, the proposed outfits for the Riviera verily exhausting an extravagance of ideas. About which more anon.

THE PAGE MILLIONS.

Sydney Claimant Unsuccessful.

The claim made by Mr. Morris, of Sydney, and others to the Page estates, covering nearly half of Middlesex, came before Mr. Justice Eve on March 20.

His Honour declined to disturb the owners of titles dating 80 years back, and refused an application for the appointment of a receiver and manager.

(The nation's title to the Page estate is (states the London "Tribune" in an issue of March last year) likely to be considered shortly by a House of Commons Committee. Several Liberal and Labour members are interesting themselves in the matter, and the fact that the documents in this extraordinary case are at present being examined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Attorney-General leads those who are advocating the claim of the Crown in this matter to hope that the Government may take action. The claim, which is now being made on behalf of the national Exchequer, is unique in the history of property. Vast interests and almost fabulous sums would be involved if the case came to an issue. The Page estate has an area of 60 square miles, stretching north and west from the Marble Arch. It comprises about a third of the County of Middlesex, whole suburbs of London, and some rural bits of Hertfordshire. Harrow is the natural centre of this huge and enormously valuable tract, and its extent may be gauged by drawing a line from the Marble Arch up the Edgeware road through Hendon to Elstree Station, across to the outskirts of Rickmansworth, thence to a point a few miles south of Uxbridge, and back to Hyde Park by Southall, Acton, and Notting Hill. The whole of the land within these boundaries, with certain insignificant exceptions, is comprised in the Page estate, and its annual value runs into millions. It contains some of the finest residential districts in the West End of London and an extra suburban area which will be enormously developed within the next few years, in addition to several historic Middlesex manors and rural tracts towards the borders of Bucks and Herts, where the soil yearly yields a heavy toll. Many of the present occupants of the property are, of course, quite innocent as to the alleged weakness of the title. There can be little doubt that such claimants, when they appear before the Select Committee, will have their titles confirmed, and this will at once take a big slice out of the goldfield which the Crown is claiming. On the other hand, there are stated to be a large number of persons at present in the occupation of freehold and leasehold property on the Page estate who obtained the land for less than its value, and took with it the risk of the escheat to the Crown. In certain specific cases it is alleged that large plots have been disposed of at a fifth of their value on these conditions. These buyers who obtained land with their eyes fully open to the possibility of the escheat may not satisfy the Select Committee in the claim they will undoubtedly make to continue in possession of the property. The question of compensation may be raised, but the Crown will have a very strong position, and may assume proprietorship in such cases. A considerable part of the estate, despite the abundant buying and selling of the last 80 years, is still in the possession of the trustees, and in the case of escheat that, presumably, would at once fall to the Crown. It is interesting, too, to note that the losses for the handsome mansions fronting on Maida Vale (they were for the unusually short period of 50 years) are all falling in—a circumstance which would give the Crown immediate possession. Among the many interesting and historic properties the title of which will be sifted by the Select Committee are Harrow rectory, the playing fields at Harrow School, Twyford Abbey, Wembley Park, Sudbury Priory, and Oxley Woods. The Select Committee will undoubtedly unravel a remarkable history, and bring to light some extraordinary proceedings. The history of the huge estate opened with the suppression of Kilburn Priory by Henry VIII., and closed, so far as the Page family was concerned, in 1829, when it is claimed to have escheated to the Crown for want of heirs to the last of the line. There is a curious local legend which makes the nuns who are being ejected from the priory exclaim that those who were about to profit by their expulsion would attain the summit of their ambition and disappear. The event is the legend's justification. The Page family acquired the Kilburn Church lands from Henry VIII., and proceeded to build up, generation by generation, the enormous possessions which it is now sought to obtain for the nation. The family finally died out. The first Page,—"Ye Noble Richard Page," as he is described in a document of those days—made a good bargain with the Defender of the Faith, after the King had dispossessed the Knights of St. John of the Kilburn lands which he had transferred to them upon the suppression of the priory. The Pages grew in influence and wealth so rapidly that they soon had five families of land owners settled in different parts of Middlesex—at Harefield, Uxendon, Hendon, Harrow, and Edgeware. Then came the steady decline of the family and the gradual accumulation of the whole of the property into the hands of the last of the Pages, one Henry, who died without heirs in 1829. This Henry Page, together with his brothers who predeceased him, appears to have devoted little attention to the estate. He lived in London, and left the administration of his third of Middlesex in the hands of his solicitors. Trustees have been in possession of the estate ever since the death of Henry Page, and the claim now put forward is that the whole of the lands escheated to the Crown in the absence of an heir-at-law, and should be enjoyed by the nation accordingly. Portions of the estate have been constantly sold during the last half-century, and the title of the vendors has been frequently challenged—in one case recently with success—Stanmore Grange being withdrawn from the market after its sale by auction had been announced. But Twyford Abbey has been sold to the Royal Agricultural Society and Wembley Park to the Tower Company without any redress of the alleged grievance, and it is asserted that much of the estate which is now in other hands has been disposed of at a fifth of its value, the buyer taking the risk of the escheat to the Crown. This, however, was not the experience of Dr. Clifford and the Westbourne Park trustees, who having acquired a plot of land for an extension of their chapel at its full value, now learn to their surprise, that it is part of the Page estate. If the title of the trustees and present owners of the many fragments into which the estate is now divided is to be seriously disputed by the Government, there will be a *cause célèbre*, for scores of well-known people would be involved. It is alleged, however, that former Lords of the Treasury have been too deeply involved in the Page estate to assent to Crown action. If, however, the Government are persuaded to have the legal title sifted, the case would be undoubtedly complicated by a host of private claimants, one of whom, a connection of the Pages by marriage, has already sent a statement of his case to every member of the House of Commons. A few years ago, too, a lady made a spirited protest at Wembley Park and Harrow School with the object of establishing her claim to those well-known estates.

A few months ago a Mr. Morris of Sydney went to England to prosecute a claim to the Page estates. He was backed by a Sydney syndicate.

DISCOURSING at the Working Men's College on the subject of "The Playwright and the Public," Mr. Sutro related an incident at a dinner at which all the guests, with the exception of himself, were severely intellectual persons, and during the evening one austere thinker leant forward to him and asked, encouragingly, if he wrote. "The Worst Woman in London." Another guest at the dinner later on asked, "What is Sir Henry Irving doing now?" and seemed quite disconcerted when Mr. Sutro referred him to the Psychical Research Society.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"A PAIR OF STAR-CROSS'D LOVERS."

Having been successful with Mr. Hall Caine what more natural than that Messrs. Smith and Carpenter, of the Lyceum Theatre, should be hopeful of an experiment with William Shakespeare? On Saturday night these enterprising managers opened their spring season in Wellington Street with an appropriately vigorous presentation of the Bard's romantic tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." It has been said by Coleridge that in this play "all is youth and spring; youth with its follies its virtues, its precipitancies; spring with its odours, its flowers, and its transiency; it is one and the same feeling that commences, goes through, and ends the play." Coleridge, of course, was quite right; he had a habit of being that way inclined—though it is to be hoped by all who respect his memory that he was not seriously of opinion that "commences" was better literature than "begins." Still he was writing of a play, and nothing in connection with the theatre is ever permitted to "begin." It must "commence" or it would never—begin! But that is neither here nor there, and I apologise for the fact. I quoted Coleridge's view of the atmosphere of the Montague and Capulet romance because I deemed it a thing companionable with the discovery, which I made recently at a dance, where I had the pleasure of meeting the Lyceum Romeo and the Lyceum Juliet, that Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Nora Kerin, who play the "pair of star-cross'd lovers" in question, had determined to tune their efforts to the Coleridge keynote, and to romp merrily up to the tragic episodes of the story unaccompanied by the clutchings and starings and wailings of prophecy and omen. They promised to make full use of the sun while it lasted, and when the clouds came—well, they came, and there was an end of it. Mr. Lang and Miss Kerin have kept their promise most nobly and most thoroughly. Coleridge would have been delighted with them. Ben Jonson would have written that they were "kwyte ryppyrge," or something wickedly spelt like that. And perhaps Shakespeare himself would have felt fairly satisfied—though authors are generally as hard to please as the gallery.

THE IRISH JULIET.

Miss Nora Kerin is Irish, notwithstanding that she spells her Erin with a K. She has larger, soft and most expressive eyes the precise colour of which I was not bold enough take care of when I sat out my dances with her—though, if I had been, their sparkle would in all probability have rendered me colour-blind. She has what Shakespeare, no doubt intended his Juliet to have, in spite of what I am old enough to have seen to the contrary—a youthful and most graceful, because not too youthful, figure, and her manner as girlish without being "girly-girlish." She is enthusiastic, too; but she can "enthuse" without, so to speak, rearing up on tiptoe and flapping her wings. This is what those fowls do which, according to that wonderful old gentlemen at the Savage Club, Mr. E. J. Odell, are "so uncommon common on a common." Of course, Miss Nora Kerin was dreadfully nervous of appearing before a London audience in a part which tradition, so painfully hard up for fresh things to say, had over and over again declared to be an impossible one, especially for young and pretty actresses; but then, apart from the chestnutty croakings of tradition, what young woman would not have been nervous whose only experience of Juliet had been a "remarkable success" in that character in a small Australian town? As to the Romeo of Mr. Matheson Lang, who that saw him in "The Christian" will need telling that it is likely to take London by Storm? (I am sorry to be so frivolous, but I have just been on my third visit to the Follies, who, in their "potted plays," are enough to make the mask of Tragedy tumble off its crimson curtain in a fit of laughter; and Mr. Lewis Sydney's John Storm and Mr. Polissien's Glory Quayle are fresh—very fresh—in my memory.)

A QUARREL WITH SOMEONE.

I don't know who the unhappy man is, but I've a quarrel with him. I will not make it hot for him, for I believe he is dead; and painting the lily—or, should I say carrying coals to Newcastle?—is a silly wasteful business. The man I refer to—(I associate him, I know not why with the time when men wore stove-pipe hats and peg-top trousers, and talked a lot about steam being a wonderful invention and Handel's "Messiah" being an extraordinarily fine composition)—this man got it about in the newspapers that an actress had to be old enough in years to play the Nurse before it was possible for her to be old enough in experience to play Juliet. Shakespeare has had many blows in his time, but none uglier than that. It is charging him with being incapable of writing a young part for a young woman. It is accusing him of having no knowledge of the capacity of interpretative talent. It is making an amateur dramatist of him. It is telling him, point blank, that the theatre was not in his line, and that he ought to have stuck to deer-stealing.

ALLEGED COMPLICATIONS.

What are the supposed complications about the part of Juliet? I once asked Miss Mary Anderson this question, and she modestly replied that she was conscious that there were many, and that they all serious ones. But I do not believe for an instant that Miss Anderson would have felt that there were many, or that they were serious, if she had not read beforehand, and had been warned, that Juliet was Shakespeare's Prize Impossibility. To me, the character of Juliet seems as straightforward as Whitehall. If I were a girl, I would have much greater hope of making a success of Juliet than as Diana Massingberd, "of Dobson's." Surely Shakespeare never dreamt that he was giving a staggering poser to posterity when he presented to the world, in Juliet, a beautiful "dramatic person" with a heap of beautiful things to say, to be said beautifully? I don't suppose it entered his Easter-egg head to hope anxiously that even the Balcony scene would not be too much for the actresses of an enlightened generation. I am not holding a brief for Miss Nora Kerin. I am simply watching the case on behalf of our young and ambitious actresses who fear to attempt Juliet because their qualifications for the part consist merely in youth, beauty, and a tolerably well-cultivated gift for speaking the lines of Shakespeare.

THE SWORD-PLAYERS.

Thanks to Captain Alfred Hutton, the famous swordsman, who placed his services at the disposal of the Lyceum management in the matter of the street-fighting and the duelling, the little "dust up" between the Montague hooligans and the Capulet hooligans and the deadly encounters engaged in by Tybalt, Romeo, Mercutio, and Paris, are hot, quick, spirited, and most unstagey. There is not the faintest suggestion, in any one of the fights, of the you-hit-my-rapier-and-I-hit-yours style of swordsmanship. When the Lyceum actors come to Shakespeare's marginal stage direction, "They Fight," they do fight, and in such terrible earnestness that you feel at times like running out in search of a policeman. The man who is responsible for this commendably realistic state of things has written numerous books on the subject of the sword; he is known on the Continent as the best man to avoid when the duelling season is approaching; and, as the President of the Amateur Fencing Association, he is very busy just now with arrangements for the great meeting of devotees of the rapier, the "epee," and other patterns of swords, which is to take place in connection with the Olympic games. One can wish this enterprise no better success in its sword department than that which has resulted from Captain Hutton's superintendence of the fighting scenes in the Lyceum "Romeo and Juliet." If they get in any more realism than that, there'll be dead bodies lying around awaiting identification.

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THE R. I. M. Survey steamer Palinurus, Captain C. S. Hickman arrived in harbour yesterday from Janjira harbour.

THE steamer Braziliana 2,438 tons Captain T. H. Tamblejee arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilehfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt-Comdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horlier	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Hickman	Survey Steamer

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 9.

Alcana	2312 Morgan	W & A G & Co
Budree	1439 Lloyd	H A Hassum
Bulimba	1607 Sowell	M M & Co
Brazilian a	2438 Tamblejee	
Caspian	2317 Capman	W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529 Peters	P & O Co
Frankdale	3100 Kidd	T M & Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling	Shah S N Co
Iuchbarva	2572 Nicholas	W & A G & Co
Impenator	2320 Moses	A L S N Co
Kazembe	2936 Anderson	P & O Co
Loch Tay	3416 Stephen	W & A Graham & Co
Loodiana	2128 Clower	M M & Co
Lahsan	2234 Pass	W & A G & Co
Monsoni	1735 Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mazagon	3280 Lowe	M M & Co
Norfolk	2566 Boney	G Cotton & Co
Oermudda	1961 Williams	M M & Co
Neidenfels	3417 Rode	Glade & Co
Nowuel Bahr	178 Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Persia	4198 Powell	London 25-3 P & O Co
Peninsular	3047 Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rahamani	1872 Geddie	Bo & P S N Co
Shah Noojam	3741 Foster	H A Hassum
Shah Noor	2783 Harrison	H A H Hassum
Shah Jehan	2566 Grant	H A Hassum
Sheigh	2838 Wawa	K Nixon & Co
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—APRIL 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Othello	3337	Bradley	Hull	20-4	F Muir & Co
H Can Mackintyre	3503	Weir	Antwerp	18-4	F Muir & Co
C & R Walton Hall	3203	Leary	E'chi	15-4	K Nixon & Co
D & E City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c	19-4	K Nixon & Co
F Virawa	2176	LeBroeq	Z'bar	14-4	M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	R S Ports	Primrose	14-4	B & P S N Co
K Dido	3197	Pickering	Hull	11-4	F Muir & Co
M Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
N Newbridge	2397	Dally	Hull	11-4	W & A. Graham & Co
O Haidari	1543	DeLorne	Jeddah	20-4	B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi	3139	Mitchell	M'borough	15-4	R A Willis

M W P D

Sarasvati	443	Ahmed Mangalore		10-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Dharmati	521	Mohomed	K'chi	11-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Shamsudin	Basgar	11-4	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Nasri	912	LeMire	P'Gulf	17-4	Bo & P S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	941	Rothwell	K'chi	10-4	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4081	Abrey	L'pool	11-4 W & A Graham & Co
3	Deo Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-4 F R S N Co
4	Capri	2718	Pecone	Shanghai	17-4 P & R S N Co
10 & 11	Scalda	3458	Brown	Rangoon	8-4 M M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	11-4 P & O Co
15	Noyori Maru	2737	Honda	Kobe	12-4 N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	R I M S Palinurus, Braziliana s	Hickman, Tamblejee	Janjira Calcutta, Mar 30

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Kola s	Cole	Persian Gulf, &c
	Bezwada s	Carey	Karachi

The steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c, began to load on Thursday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
1	Thornbeck	Calcutta
2	Clan Lamont	Coast
3	Clan Macaulay	Colombo
5	Maharaja	Rangoon
6	Naurung	Bombay
6	Rohilla	Calcutta
7	City of Paris	Calcutta
7	Gwalior	Negaparam
7	Lindula	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS—April 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—727 bales wool, F Khoobchand.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—67 cwts castorseed, Nagindas Lalcobhai, 2,000 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

Newbridge s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers. 4,000 cwts cotton seed, W. Beebar; 1,000 cwt., cotton seed, G Madhowjee; 2,001 cwts myrabollam 3,675 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macintyre s—4 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 330 bales cotton. E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton. G Tejpal and Co; 91 bales cotton, P Bimjee; 1,000 cwts castorseed, J Facheri; 775 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwt rapeseed, D B Petit and Co; 1,998 cwts rapeseed, S C. Italiana 130 cwt gum, M Jafferbhoy; 37 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 980 bales cotton, and 1,285 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Deo. Balduino s—350 bales Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 39 bales twist, Baerliens and Co; 31 bales cottonfly, Betoni Gorlo and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo. Balduino s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 154 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SMYRNA.

Imperator s—25 bales twist, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperator s—12 bales twist, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co, 110 bales cotton, Diwadkar, and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 660 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 165 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co; 770 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 720 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 bales cotton, Alois Schevieger and Co; 48 bales cotton, Khar. and Khan; 1,006

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means: thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and emctual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE VETARZO PROPRIETARY ESSENCE Co., 4, Bond Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of VETZOLA. The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

THE RECORD FOR RELIABILITY!

HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD BY,

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

Sole Agents :—

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TARDEO, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

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Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott's of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
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REDUCED PRICES.
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REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH WALL CLOCKS.

SUITABLE FOR RAILWAYS, POST OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT: Our usual guarantee, for a period of 3 years, will be provided with every clock. "CLOCK" signifies striking hours. "TIMEPIECE" signifies non-strike. These timekeepers are specially strongly made and of a special quality, best English manufacture throughout. They can be relied upon for accuracy under all conditions of climate. With reasonable care will last a century.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
		English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements	Rs. 85	Rs. 63
Do.	do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	128
Do.	do	Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	82
Do.	do	Clock do.	165	1. 2
Do.	do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do.	do	Clock do.	280	224
Do.	do	Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do.	do	Clock do.	375	300
Do.	do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do.	do	Clock do.	485	388

The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

USEFUL OFFICE CLOCKS.

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		Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch	Rs. 75	Rs. 60
Do.	do.	Clock (strikers)	„ 95	„ 76
Do.	do.	Timepiece, pendulum movement	„ 65	„ 52
Do.	do.	Clock do.	„ 75	„ 60

ENGINE ROOM or SHIP'S CLOCK.

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		In circular solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, and with seconds hand. Timepiece	Rs. 65	Rs. 52
Do.	do.	Clock do.	„ 75	„ 60

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
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THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

BARLING'S NEW MOTOR PIPE

(PATENTS APPLIED FOR).

THE IDEAL PIPE FOR MOTORING, SHOOTING, &

This Pipe ensures a Comfortable Smoke whilst driving at any Speed, as the Dome can be adjusted against wind in any direction.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

B. BARLING & SONS, LONDON,

Makers of the world-famous EB WB Briar Pipes.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

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